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ARGENTINE WOMEN FORM TWO PARTIES OF SUFFRAGISTS

One Is Opposed to Women Running for Office—Both Seek to Get Them Into the Chamber of Deputies as Observers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentine women suffragists have become divided on the question of whether women shall run for office or whether the feminine vote, once it is obtained, shall be cast for the candidates of existing political parties. There seems to be no possibility of their differences being patched up before the meeting of the International Feminist Congress which is scheduled to meet here in November, and to which delegates are promised from the United States, France, Switzerland and Germany.

There are two feminist organizations in Argentina, both working for practically the same ends, but hopelessly opposed to each other as to the means of achieving those ends. The older organization is the Feminist Party, which was organized by Dr. Lanteri Renshaw to carry on a campaign in favor of the vote and representation for women, the goal being the election of women to the Chamber of Deputies and their appointment on the Municipal Council of Buenos Aires. Members of the Buenos Aires council are not elected, but are appointed by the President of the Republic, Buenos Aires being the federal capital.

National Feminist Union

Some time after this party had got Argentine women interested in the question of the vote, another suffragist party was organized under the name National Feminist Union. Dr. Alicia Moreau, the president of this union, recently visited the United States in the interest of the International Feminist Congress, which her organization is fostering.

The Feminist Union has pronounced socialistic tendencies, but is principally different from the Feminist Party in that it is opposed to women running for office and wants them to cast their votes for the candidates of political parties already existing.

Both organizations have now fixed their immediate attention on a campaign to get women into the Chamber of Deputies and into the municipal council as observers. These observers would be authorized to study and interpret proposed legislation and proposed ordinances from the woman's viewpoint and to confer with deputies and councilors regarding the framing of laws and ordinances for the betterment of the condition of women in this country. In other words, these observers would practically be an officially recognized woman's lobby.

Feminist Election

During a recent political campaign the feminist leaders conducted a feminist election, designed to bring out the political preference of the women of Argentina. The ballots cast in this election showed that the women voters were in favor of suffragist votes being cast for the candidates of existing political parties rather than the organization of a women's party with women candidates for office. This result is in line with the program of Dr. Moreau's organization and opposed to that of the Feminist Party, which persists in its program of running women for office.

This balloting widened the breach between the two suffragist parties and they are now following their own different programs for achieving the same end—the representation of women in the government of Argentina and its cities.

The Feminist Union, under the leadership of Dr. Moreau, has passed the membership figures of the Feminist Party, and has gained still further by the outcome of the balloting already referred to. It is expected that this party will gain materially by acting as sponsor for the International Feminist Congress and, therefore, that the suffragist campaign in Argentina after the Congress has adjourned will be limited to obtaining for women the right to cast ballots for men candidates. It appears that for the present, at least, Argentine women will not follow the example of American and English women in running for national and municipal offices.

PROBLEM OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Considerable attention is being given to a letter of Raymond Poincaré, former President, to the provincial newspapers, in which he signifies that, if President Deschanel resigns from the presidency, as is generally expected, Mr. Poincaré will not accept candidature for his former post.

The refusal is clear and must be accepted as final. At the same time the friends of Alexander Millerand, the Premier, who has also been put forward, declare that he will not accept such candidature. There appears little chance of Mr. Deschanel resuming his duties, from which he has been absent so long, and with the two chief candidates apparently not available, new perspectives of political changes in the near future are opened up.

MR. POINCARÉ TO LEAVE FOR CHILE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—Raymond Poincaré, former President of the Republic, is, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, shortly to leave on a mission to Chile. This is doubtless inspired by the visit of the Belgian King to Brazil. It is observed that already the South American republic has reduced to 20 per cent the duties upon a long list of products and manufactured articles arriving from Belgium, and similar happy results are expected from the Poincaré mission.

MAYOR OF ATLANTA FOR DEPORTATION

He Would Send Out of United States Eamonn de Valera and All Others Who Are Inciting Strife and Law Violation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—What should be done for the United States Government immediately to order the deportation of Eamonn de Valera, so-called president of the "Irish republic," and all others in this country who are stirring up strife and division among its people and encouraging the violation of law in Ireland.

The foregoing sentence is the substance of a reply sent by James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, to The Nation, of New York City, which invited him to serve as a member of a proposed nonpartisan committee of "representative Americans" for the purpose of making an "impartial investigation" of alleged atrocities now being committed in Ireland by British troops and the Irish people.

Mayor Key takes exception to The Nation's statement that there "is a rapid growth of anti-British feeling" in the United States as a result of the reported atrocities. "I am not aware of any anti-British feeling in this country," he states. "Our people are in favor of Great Britain maintaining law and order in Ireland and elsewhere, and would not favor any effort on the part of our government or its citizens to create any tribunal or commission which would assume to sit in judgment between the British Government and those who are in conspiracy to break down its laws."

The telegram from New York which drew the above opinion from Mayor Key reads as follows:

"The struggle between Great Britain and Ireland, which has gone on for many months, with increasing use of armed force by both parties, is widely reported to be accompanied by atrocities, planned by British Government and answered in kind by Irish people. One grave result is the rapid growth of anti-British feeling, which seriously threatens the unspeakable calamity of war between the United States and Great Britain and endangers the peace of the world. In the interest of peace and international friendship, the editors of The Nation earnestly invite you to serve as member of a nonpartisan committee of representative Americans, with power to add to their number, who shall designate a select commission to sit at Washington, or elsewhere, for impartial investigation of reported atrocities in Ireland, regarding which the British Ambassador and Professor de Valera and others shall be invited to submit evidence. Proposal does not contemplate any recommendations regarding future relations between Great Britain and Ireland. Please reply immediately to The Nation, 20 Vesey Street, New York."

Insult to Flag Seen

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The carrying of the flag of the "Irish Republic" beside that of the United States in a parade in honor of Eamonn de Valera on Sunday, on his second visit to this city, was deplored yesterday as an insult to the national emblem by Demarest Lloyd, president of the Loyal Coalition. Mr. Lloyd termed the participation of former service men in military attire a dishonor to the uniform.

Mr. Lloyd called attention to the attitude of the "Provisional Government of the Irish Republic" toward the Allies in the world war, through affiliation with the Easter proclamation of April 22, 1916, according to a copy published in "A History of the Sinn Féin Movement and Irish Rebellion in 1916," by Francis P. Jones, which reads in part as follows:

"Having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her own military organizations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, relying in the first on her own strength, strikes in the full confidence of victory."

Mr. Lloyd recalled the fact that diplomatically the United States was still in a state of war with Germany, and asked how the Department of Justice could ignore agitators who were stirring up an animosity between the United States and Great Britain, one of our allies against Germany.

PREMIERS DISCUSS ECONOMIC PROBLEM

French and Italian Statesmen Governed Largely by Economic Needs in Arriving at Entente at Aix-les-Bains

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—This evening it is hoped to issue a declaration signed by Alexander Millerand and John Giolitti, the Italian Premier. The most important fact is that, in the original documents, as drawn up by Mr. Giolitti, there was a phrase concerning liberty of action which, if allowed to remain, will render nugatory all the decisions taken at Aix-les-Bains. Indeed the tentative character of these conversations between the premiers cannot be kept too much in mind. They show rather the tendency of French politics and, curiously enough, the passivity of Italian politicians.

Mr. Giolitti appears to have listened to Mr. Millerand, who expressed himself with some emphasis, and contented himself largely with the rôle of listener. That he raised no objections must not, however, be taken to signify that he is entirely in accord. Italy has economic needs which France is in a position to fulfill.

Mr. Millerand let it be understood that the support of France in the execution of the treaties of Saint Germain and the Trianon must depend upon the support which Italy gave for the execution of the Versailles Treaty. In the same way, economic aid is made to depend upon Italian aid to France in respect of reparations. These things are linked together and it is, in reality, a bargain that is proposed. International politics thus become complicated, since Italy has need both of England and France, which hold very different views in respect to Russia and Germany.

Moreover, Italy has internal troubles, which must dictate her exterior policy. It appears that Mr. Giolitti is endeavoring to reconcile contradictory interests, and passivity is therefore forced upon him. Italy needs iron. Mr. Giolitti, indeed, suggests that France should furnish 200,000 tons yearly. There is, of course, much surplus ore in Lorraine. Italy needs phosphates and potash, which Morocco and Alsace can give.

Mr. Millerand is disposed to meet these claims, but he asks in return that no obstruction, secret or avowed, shall be placed in the way of French claims on Germany. On one point Mr. Millerand is adamant; that France shall not enter into relations with the present Russian government. In his statement to the press men this was particularly insisted upon. Obviously Mr. Millerand does not encounter the same difficulties in his own country as does Mr. Giolitti, or even Mr. Lloyd George, and his firmness toward the Soviets is correspondingly greater.

But scarcely less firm is he on the function of the Reparation Commission. It is this commission, and no other body, which must determine the amount of the German indemnity. The announcement of the postponement of the Geneva conference, made by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, seems fully confirmed. Not only does Mr. Millerand seek to delay the Geneva conference, which was to have been a continuation of the Spa conference, but he wishes to relegate it to a distant date. In effect, what is sought is either a total abandonment of the meeting, or that the meeting should take place without the presence of the Germans.

In either event, it is the Reparations Commission which profits, and it is more and more unlikely that any total sum will be decided as indemnity before the spring of next year, as laid down in the Treaty.

This is a triumph of the Poincaré policy, and Mr. Millerand himself will thus obtain a great parliamentary success. Since he gave way to the pressure of Mr. Lloyd George, who believes that a financial settlement at the earliest possible moment is essential for Europe, Mr. Millerand has sought to escape the consequences of that accord, and he has been pressed by the French public and parliamentary opinion, which forbids him to go to Geneva, or to consider any reduction of the integral reparations which France claims.

While Italy is far from friendly toward France, her economic needs may change somewhat her attitude, and the result of Aix may be that Mr. Lloyd George will find himself isolated in his policy. It is regarded as unfortunate that politics should be at the mercy of economic bargains. The two premiers have sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, expressing their friendship, and they add that they are in general in accord, especially upon the primordial necessity of a close entente between, and reestablishment of peace and normal relations between the peoples.

It is probable that a commercial treaty will result from the conference.

Motives of Meeting

Expectation of Franco-Italian Rapprochement Following Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The conversation between Alexander Millerand and John Giolitti, Premier of Italy, this morning at Aix-les-Bains was

purely private. Nobody besides the two premiers was present, and no communiqué was issued. It is obvious therefore that accounts of the conversation are more or less enlightened guesses. Nevertheless, from what is said in the entourage of both premiers, these consultations must have a certain importance from an economic viewpoint. There will be an exchange of views on all questions, both internal and external.

Mr. Giolitti appears desirous of seeking a real rapprochement, for, as is known, the relations of Italy with France have lately been far from friendly. Mr. Giolitti, on his arrival, remarked to the press man: "Mr. Millerand and myself desire to make each other's acquaintance, for personal contact of this kind cannot but be helpful. The best way of making acquaintance is to have an amicable conversation, without witnesses."

Accordingly, there were no other persons in attendance. Mr. Giolitti speaking French fluently. At further interviews, however, high officials will take part, notably Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome, Baron Alotti, who accompanies Mr. Giolitti; Philip Berthelot of the French Foreign Office, and Count Bonin-Longare, the Italian Ambassador at Paris. Other diplomats who have arrived are Take Jonsens, the Russian Foreign Minister; Ignace Jan Paderewski of Poland, who is again actively engaged in diplomacy and who is even considered as possible successor in the near future of President Pilsudski; and Hugh C. Wallace, the United States Ambassador to France.

While Italian journals believe that important decisions will be reached, French journals, on the contrary, regard the consultations as rather of sentimental interest designed to preserve the Franco-Italian alliance. Nevertheless, all questions of international concern, such as the attitude toward the Soviets and Poland and the problem of reparations, will be discussed. The Adriatic question, which has again become acute by the proclamation by Captain Gabriele d'Annunzio of the new independent republic of Fiume, must also be considered.

The French Viewpoint
The French viewpoint may be expressed as follows: It is not a matter of indifference what the premiers agree about the Adriatic nor whether Mr. Giolitti is in favor of the participation of Germany in the Geneva conference, but what is much more interesting to know is whether the recent articles of the hostile Italian press represent the opinion of the Italian Government and of the Italian people.

If better Franco-Italian relations come out of the Aix interview, above all, if better Franco-Italian relations do not mean worse Franco-British relations, these conversations will mark a happy date in diplomatic history. That is the real test by which the meeting will be judged in France, where profound decisions are not expected. The dangerous situation of the Giolitti Government is fully recognized. Italy may be on the verge of a revolution, and although official news today is somewhat better, the capture of the factories by workmen and the constitution of Soviets in all the principal towns reveal a strange lack of energy or of power on the part of the authorities. It is believed that an accord may be reached between the employers and the employees, but that it should be reached after the seizure of the factories is a serious matter.

The Italian policy of compromise with the Soviets is blamed as being the cause of this great unconstitutional movement, but although the attempt at Socialism may end in a return to legality, Mr. Giolitti now can hardly change the Italian policy with regard to Bolshevism. The French, however, urge Italy to close down on the Bolshevik agents as France has done. France urges Italy to abandon the irresistible project of friendly conversations with Germany at Geneva and to revert to the machinery of the Reparations Commission, which is, under the Treaty, the proper authority for the settlement of the sum to be demanded from Germany.

The Adriatic Question
France is disposed to leave the Adriatic question entirely to Italy and not to intervene. Mr. Lloyd George at Lucerne recommended the resumption of direct negotiations between the Jugo-Slavs and the Italians, and France is in accord. The whole question of the Adriatic is a single one, and the affairs of Albania cannot be touched without reference to the affairs of Dalmatia, Fiume and Istria.

Were France to interfere, it would provoke a fresh outburst of antagonism in the Italian press. Minor matters which have caused dissensions between the two countries include the French occupation of the Isle of Castellorizo, but the French are now evacuating the island without awaiting ratification of the Turkish treaty, and Italy is invited to retake possession. The question of merchant ships that Italy claims from France is also being settled amicably.

ARMENIAN CONFERENCE OPENS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The Armenian conference has commenced its session in Geneva. Mr. Wikrey, delegate from America, declared that he was surprised that the United States had not yet joined the League of Nations and was persuaded that if the American people were consulted the great majority would be in favor of adhesion. Mr. Rennard paid a tribute to the United States and Great Britain for what they had done for Armenia.

SOVIET DELEGATE'S METHODS IN BRITAIN

Mr. Lloyd George Charges Leo Kamenef with Breach of Undertaking — Leonid Krassin, However, Remains in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Although Leo Kamenef, the Bolshevik Trade Representative in London, has left England, the office which was recently established in London for the promotion of trade between Great Britain and Bolshevik Russia is still open, and Leonid Krassin remains at work. No suspicion attaches to Mr. Krassin regarding the carrying out of the undertaking that no propaganda shall be attempted in England by the Russian representative, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in reliable diplomatic quarters that such was not the case with Mr. Kamenef, and it is the present intention of the British Premier that Mr. Kamenef shall not return as representative of the Russian Soviet Republic. In fact, he may be placed in the same category as Maxim Litvinoff, whose exclusion the British Government has so firmly insisted on since he abused the usual privileges given to diplomatic representatives.

Mr. Kamenef had applied for passports to return to Russia, no negotiations having taken place between the British and Soviet governments for some time.

Before he left, an interview with Mr. Lloyd George was arranged for Friday, and at this meeting the Premier formulated definite charges against Mr. Kamenef, not only of being concerned in the raising of a subsidy of £75,000 for the Daily Herald of London, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor on Sunday, but of being concerned in the sale of the Russian imperial jewels in England for that purpose, of having relations with the recently formed Labor Council of Action, and of having misled the British Government regarding the Soviet armistice terms with Poland.

It is understood that Mr. Kamenef alone was held responsible for these breaches of undertakings already given, inasmuch as he was head of the delegation in England. There is little doubt that the Premier was satisfied with the character of Mr. Kamenef, when the Russian first arrived in London, and it was considered that a great deal might be effected with the negotiations. What the Premier has learned during the last few days, however, has resulted in a change of attitude which may or may not affect the Russian delegation as a whole.

General Wrangel's Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Moscow wireless message reports that, acting on the advice of the Allies, the Poles have declined General Wrangel's proposal for cooperation in coordinating military operations against Soviet Russia, having regard to the forthcoming peace negotiations with Soviet Russia.

Soviet's Policy Revealed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—From Christiania come details of the recent first resolution passed at the recent Soviet congress at Moscow. The motion declared that parliaments were weapons of falsehood and were an imposition on the proletariat. Parliamentary machinery must therefore be destroyed. To this end, the Bolsheviks should seek election to these parliaments.

Popular institutions are to be endowed with a sufficient number of Bolsheviks to gain a majority and carry on the agitation for a workers' militia. In countries where present parliaments are inevitable, propaganda shall be carried on by street demonstrations, which the Communists shall organize and lead. Communists who succeed in getting into parliament must be under orders of the Central Committee at Moscow and submit their speeches to that committee.

Bolshevik Communiqué

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik wireless military communiqué, dated September 11, states that, in the Grodno region, the Bolsheviks have occupied Kuznitsa and several villages to the southwest of Grodno. In the Brest-Litovsk region, fighting continues. The Bolsheviks have occupied a village six versts east of Hrubeshoff and have repelled a Polish attack southeast of Opalin.

In the Lemberg region, stubborn fighting continues with alternating success.

In the Rogatin region, fighting is taking place for possession of the town of Rogatin.

Lithuania's Peace Proposal

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The correspondent of The "Berlingske Tidende" at Warsaw learns that the Lithuanian Government has asked Poland to join in peace negotiations at Riga. The Polish Government, however, is disinclined to participate, preferring to settle the Polish-Russian and Polish-Lithuanian conflicts individually. Another message from the

same source states that the Polish Government has replied to the Lithuanian Government declaring its willingness to open negotiations for peace on the territorial basis of the line of demarcation fixed by the entente in 1919, and on condition that Lithuania adopts a strictly neutral attitude in the Polish-Russian disputes.

Polish Note to League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Council of the League of Nations has decided to examine at its next meeting at Paris, on September 16, the communications addressed to the Secretary-General of the League by the Polish Government on the subject of the recent incidents between the Polish and Lithuanian troops in the frontier areas. These governments have been invited to send representatives to Paris during the session of the Council.

In the Polish note, it is pointed out that, at the time of the retreat of the Polish armies, the Lithuanian Government concluded arrangements with the Bolshevik Government, according to which the Lithuanian Government authorized the Red Army to profit by the Lithuanian territory for passage of troops and for the establishment of a military base. This fact of itself was a direct challenge to the idea of neutrality in the war between Poland and the Soviets.

During the retreat, the note continues, the Polish armies found themselves obliged to evacuate Augustow, Suwalki and Sejny, which had been recognized as definitely belonging to Poland by decision of the Supreme Council of December 8, 1919.

Lithuanian troops occupied this territory and committed frequent excesses against the Polish population. When the Polish army, having repelled the Bolshevik invasion, reached Augustow and Suwalki, the Lithuanian Government stated that it did not recognize the frontiers previously fixed and demanded that the Polish troops withdraw behind the line of Grajevo-Augustow.

The Polish Government replied asking the Lithuanian troops to withdraw behind the recognized frontiers of Poland and proposing direct negotiations. Despite this, the Lithuanians attacked the Polish cavalry at Sejny, attacked Suwalki, and advanced on Augustow without any previous declaration of war. During this movement, the Bolsheviks cooperated with the Lithuanians.

The Polish Government has information regarding the concentration of Bolshevik troops on Lithuanian territory. The Polish Government further prays the League of Nations to be good enough to use its influence to stop this new bloodshed, but Poland will be obliged to regard itself in a state of war with Lithuania if Lithuanian troops do not shortly completely evacuate Polish territory. The note is signed by Prince Sapieha.

GERMAN-POLISH SITUATION ACUTE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—It is evident that new conflicts between Germans and Poles in Upper Silesia are at hand. Already preliminary skirmishes between Polish bands and Germans have taken place. It is alleged that vast quantities of munitions are being sent across the frontier from Poland to the Polish leaders in Upper Silesia. The flight of terrified Germans to Breslau continues. The German Government complains that the allied powers do not appreciate the gravity of the situation which has once more arisen.

MISSION TO HUNGARY RETURNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The mission sent by the International Labor Bureau to study conditions in Hungary has returned and will shortly submit the result of its inquiry to Albert Thomas, the Director. The executive council will be convened at Geneva on October 5.

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OUTLOOK FOR OIL BEST IN MEXICO

United States Supply Giving Out—Potential Mexican Production in 1919 Exceeded World's Actual Output in 1918

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Mexico offers the best hope of a continued oil supply for the United States, according to government officials. The enormous oil requirements of the war period have not lessened under peace conditions, and the nations are interested in the oil supply of the world as never before. Consumption in the industrial world threatens to overtake production, and the development of latent oil resources is becoming one of the most important activities of the reconstruction period. The United States contributes approximately two-thirds of the world's supply, but 40 per cent of producing fields in this country have become exhausted and it is estimated that the oil reserves of the United States will not last longer than 20 or 25 years.

Already this country consumes more oil than it produces, but encouragement is offered to the American oil industry by the geographical situation and present production of Mexico, which ranks second in oil production and has the greatest discovered supply. In a report prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, a comparison is made of oil production in Mexico, the United States, and the world since 1912, showing that while in 1913 Mexico supplied only one-fifth of the world's production of oil, in 1918 it furnished more than one-eighth.

Possibilities of Mexican Wells
The statistics prepared by the division show that the world's actual production of oil in 1918 was about 515,000,000 barrels. The potential production of Mexico during 1919 was 547,000,000 barrels. By the term "potential production" is meant the amount of oil that would be produced if each well were permitted to flow without any restraint. In 1919 Mexico was potentially able to produce 32,000,000 barrels more oil than was actually produced in all countries in 1918, and 170,000,000 barrels more than the United States production of 377,000,000 barrels in 1919.

The report says that the potential production of the wells already drilled and producing in Mexico is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 1,900,000 barrels daily. But only 12 per cent of the potential capacity of the wells in Mexico is being actually produced. The full development of the potential possibilities of the industry in Mexico has been hindered not only by the lack of transportation for oil and materials but by the lack of sufficient storage facilities, and by the disorganized political conditions of the country.

Increase This Year
The application of new legislation to the industry, the effect of which it has not yet been possible to ascertain fully, has tended to halt development operations. Yet the exports of oil from Mexico in the first half of 1920 show a notable increase over the shipments for the corresponding periods in previous years.

The enormous outputs of wells in Mexico can best be illustrated, says the report, by a comparison with that of wells in the United States. The oldest wells in the United States are in the Appalachian region and number about 100,000, with an average daily yield of less than two-thirds of a barrel per well; the newest region is the Rocky Mountain, with 400 wells and an average per well of 40 barrels daily.

In all the producing wells of Mexico, it has been found that during 1919 the average actual production per well was approximately 1000 barrels daily. There are 25 wells in Mexico, which, if permitted to flow without restraint, would yield 600,000 barrels daily, or an average of 24,000 barrels per well per day.

LINE-DRIVER AS FAR AS THE TRANSVAAL FRONTIER

It is feared that a power station which belongs to an English company may be put out of action. The authorities have issued an announcement that, if the strikers start dynamiting trains—a threat which has been made—they will put half a dozen ring-leaders of the trouble, bound with ropes, in a truck in front of the engine. Orders have been given to the Mozambique native infantry that, in the event of disturbances, they are to fire without hesitation. The British colony, in view of the serious position, is hoping for the arrival of a British warship. Meanwhile work at the port is at a standstill.

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS MEETS

Leaders Anticipate Efforts of Extremists to Control Congress but Express Confidence in Ability to Hold Their Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario—Resolutions touching on important subjects of interest to Labor are on the agenda of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress which opens here on Monday and will continue for a week. It is expected that chief interest at the congress, which is the Canadian equivalent of the American Federation of Labor, will center on discussion of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, immigration, Labor in the political field, and the cost of living. Tom Moore, president of the trades and Labor body, is already in the city, and estimates that the attendance will reach 500 delegates, representing every branch of trades unions from Vancouver to Halifax.

Mr. Moore declared there is an active propaganda being carried on in Toronto and Montreal against the activities of the congress, but that the attendance will not be affected, nor will the radical element in any way embarrass the convention arrangements or the later program of the congress.

The decision of the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia to discontinue paying the per capita tax to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is expected to bring up a point of discussion. The mine workers took this action to express disapproval of the declaration made by P. M. Draper, secretary of the congress, relative to the distribution of \$50,000 sent to him for certain work by Allen E. Barker, grand president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

Regarding the expectation that the radical element of the ranks of Canadian Labor will attempt to control the convention, both in ousting the present officers and passing resolutions dealing with the Irish question and the case of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Terence MacSwiney, Mr. Moore said there seems little possibility of the move succeeding. "We have taken the stand endorsed at last year's congress that Ireland cannot recede from the Empire, but that a dominion government be granted that country by the British Parliament."

"If the Irish had agreed among themselves some 20 years ago on what kind of government they wanted, the British Empire would not now be confronted with the present serious situation. What is the use of telling the Irish people what they want when they don't know themselves? The events of the last year have not changed my views on the Irish question."

CONFERENCE ON
BROOKLYN STRIKE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Gov. A. E. Smith conferred with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and James H. Vahey, general counsel of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, at the Biltmore Hotel yesterday in response to the Labor men's request that the Governor lend his aid in efforts to bring the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials and the striking employees to an agreement which would end the strike. Mr. Gompers and Mr. Vahey declined to talk after the conference. Governor Smith said that he could give out no information until after an expected conference with United States Judge Julius M. Mayer for the company, which is under a receivership. Hope of settlement of the strike, which has now entered its third week, centers around the attitude of Judge Mayer, the Governor intimated. Up to the present neither Judge Mayer nor Lindley M. Garrison, the receiver, has indicated any sign of weakening in his determination not to recognize the employees' organization in any negotiations. The decision recently reached by other American Federation of Labor organizations in New York to give the strikers moral and probably financial support in their stand against the strikers' cause, their leaders say, and there is equal determination on their part not to reenter the employ of the company unless their organization is recognized and their demands met, in large part, at any rate.

PETROL IN QUEENSLAND
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRISBANE, Queensland (Monday)—A. J. Jones, Secretary for Mines in the Queensland Government, commenting on the discovery at Roma of petrol, said that the first petrol secured in Australia would perhaps be the genesis of great developments in Australia and the British Empire.

NORWAY OFFSETS RADICAL EFFORTS

Volunteers in Industry Plan to Take Places of Strikers—Agitators Seek to Hinder Work of the New Industrial Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Definite steps being taken in Norway to prevent the industrial tie-up threatened by the radical element in the ranks of Labor, include the formation of a volunteer citizens' organization, composed of all those willing to work as "strikebreakers" in the case of strikes menacing the general interest of the community. It was learned from Norwegian officials in this country yesterday.

Industrial troubles have been brewing in Norway since last spring, when an arbitration court was appointed by the government, consisting of representatives of workers and employers, with a government umpire, it is said. The court was endowed with power to investigate all labor disputes in every branch of industry, and to fix new terms of wage contracts and working conditions. Although a great number of the decisions rendered have been favorable to the workers, unrest has been reported to be spreading, especially in the railroad industry, due to the agitation of radicals and extremists.

The latest demand of the railway workers, a complete revision of wage scales before September 20, with a threat to bring about a complete industrial tie-up if this is not granted by the employers, has been met by the employers' organizations in a general appeal to the public. The Norwegian volunteer organization is yet only in its formative state, but it is hoped that, if it is successful in combatting the impending railway and transport strike, it may be developed into an instrument sufficiently strong to cope with any similar emergency in the future.

An attaché of the Norwegian Legation here said yesterday that, although Norway has been the scene of social struggles recently, due to the dissatisfaction which is found everywhere among workers, and although there have been successive strikes, the latest of which threatens to tie up the railroads, yet some signs of improvement are visible. The reports that Norway is infested with Bolshevism he declared to have been exaggerated. Norway has universal suffrage for men and women, and there is little danger that there will be anything more serious than talk.

The municipal elections, it was pointed out, dealt a blow at Bolshevism and extreme Socialism. The Socialist strength was also reduced in the parliamentary elections, the people returning to the national Parliament only 18 Socialists out of the 126 members elected by popular vote. Likewise, the new Norwegian Ministry consists of eight Conservative and only two Liberal members.

PACKER DISCUSSES
BASIS OF PROFITS
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—Addressing the convention of the American Meat Packers yesterday, Thomas E. Wilson of Chicago, president of the association, said that none of the "Big Five" packers received as much as a cent and a half of profit on each dollar of sales made in 1919. Reading the profits and sales of 51 American corporations, he said:

"These 51 corporations, with an invested capital and surplus of \$5,666,666,666, handled about \$9,250,000,000 worth of business during 1919, which netted nearly \$600,000,000 in profits. The combined business of the five packers was about \$3,500,000,000, with an aggregate net profit of a little more than \$340,000,000.

"The combined business of the other 76 corporations was about \$6,000,000,000, or double that of the five packers, on which they received aggregate net profits of \$555,000,000, as compared with \$34,329,471 for the five packers. None of the packers received as much as a cent and a half profit on each dollar of sales that year. One packer earned only an eighth of a cent per dollar of sales, while the average of the five was less than a cent (.83)."

IMMIGRATION TAXES
NEW YORK FACILITIES
NEW YORK, New York—Disruption of passenger schedules is said by steamship men to be threatened by the flood of immigrants flowing into New York so swiftly that Ellis Island cannot accommodate them. More than 20,000 aliens were brought in last week, but 10,000 of them have not been inspected because of inadequate facilities.

Operators of steamships scheduled to depart were puzzled with the question of getting rid of hundreds who had been forced to remain in the steerage since the ships docked. There was no room for them at Ellis Island. Hundreds sleep on benches in the concourse where inspections take place.

CHANGES IN FARES
ON EASTERN RAILWAY
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New rates on electric cars on the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway lines in this vicinity will go into effect tomorrow, following an increase in pay granted to employees of the company by a board of arbitration. Transfers and commutation tickets are withdrawn in many of the cities affected, while 12-ride and 14-ride zone tickets will be valid only when passengers extend through more than a single zone. In all other cases a single straight fare will be charged. Workmen's tickets will be abolished. A 15-cent fare unit has been adopted to be collected in a few places, as between Boston and Revere. Second fare zones, in which the passenger has been paying 5 cents, in addition to 10 cents in the first zone, will be raised to 10 cents also. Where 16 tickets are now being sold for a fixed price, 14 tickets will be sold for the same price. Contrary to rumor, free tickets for employees will remain valid.

REPUBLICANS LEAD IN MAINE ELECTION

Gubernatorial and Congressional Nominees Show Majority Over Democrats on Returns From Nearly Half of the State

PORTLAND, Maine—A large majority for Frederic H. Parkhurst, Republican nominee for Governor, over his Democratic opponent, Bertrand G. McIntire, was shown last night in returns from nearly half the state. The total Republican vote in 301 election precincts out of 632, representing 240 cities and towns out of 519, showed an increase of more than 22,000 over that of 1916, the last presidential year, while the Democratic vote fell off a little more than 100. These precincts gave the following vote: Parkhurst (R.), 57,113; McIntire (D.), 27,545. The same precincts in 1916 gave Milliken (R.), 35,020; Curtis (D.), 27,671.

Of the nine cities which had reported results last night, Mr. McIntire carried only one. Biddeford, where his majority was 207, as compared with a majority of 497 for the Democratic nominee in 1916. Mr. Parkhurst carried Augusta, Bath, Brewer, Calais, Hallowell, Rockland, Saco, and South Portland. He carried Franklin County by 3550 to 1585 for Mr. McIntire.

Early returns from the four congressional districts contested, showed Congressman Wallace H. White Jr., John A. Peters, and Ira G. Hersey maintaining comfortable leads over their Democratic opponents, and Carroll L. Beedy, Republican nominee in the first district, also in the lead.

The large increase in the total vote is attributed to the fact that women, who voted yesterday for the first time, came out in large numbers.

MR. PADEREWSKI'S VIEWS ON SITUATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday)—In an interview, Ignace Jan Paderewski, who is at Aix-les-Bains and expects today to see the two premiers, as does Take Jonsescu, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, said that he was the first, during the war, while he was in America, to advocate the grouping of all countries whose frontiers touched Germany, Austria and Russia. "Today, unfortunately, the Petite Entente is made against us. Reasons will be seen later. We Poles do not desire to create for France and the great powers any kind of difficulty. But I believe that realization of the Petite Entente is not yet an accomplished fact."

Speaking of the Russo-Polish situation, he expressed hope that peace would soon be made, but doubted if it could be durable in consequence of the close understanding which united the Germans and the Bolsheviks. Many Germans are fighting Poland. Permanent peace was hardly possible with the Bolsheviks, but he believed that important changes would soon take place. Poland has contracted a great debt of gratitude toward France. General Weygand was one of the chief authors of the Polish victory. He did not think that General Weygand had left Poland because of any difference of opinion.

NEW YORK SHORT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—New York public schools opened yesterday with a sufficient quota of teachers, but with inadequate provision for the children, it being estimated that 50,000 may be put on a part time attendance. Much needed new buildings have not been erected or finished, because of labor troubles and scarcity of building materials. The first cooperative high school in which students will study and work alternative weeks has been opened with 1,000 students. Estimates set the number of pupils enrolled in continuation schools at 7500. Evening schools are also opening this week. Announcement has been made that the ban on teaching German has expired.

SHIPOWNERS' PROTEST
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Danish Shipowners' Association has sent a protest to the British shipping authorities against a regulation which requires wireless installation on all foreign vessels above 1600 tons touching British ports. Shipowners here contend that the notice given is too short for the requirements to be fulfilled.

THE OUVRAY CASE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
GENEVA, Switzerland (Monday)—The Swiss Federal Council has examined the case of Ouvray who alleged threats to Mr. Lloyd George. Ouvray will not be prosecuted by the Federal Council but by the Cantonal authorities of Geneva.

ST. LAWRENCE TO SEA PLAN URGED

Director of Tidewater Association Points Out Benefits of Project—Forecast Appreciable Saving in Costs of Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Any movement that will lower the costs of transportation and also develop electric energy for public use is an economic necessity," declared Charles P. Craig of Duluth, Minnesota, vice-president at large and executive director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Craig is in New England in the interest of the project to develop the St. Lawrence River with the purpose of opening the Great Lakes to ocean-borne traffic.

The proposed plan would close the present 40-mile gap at the St. Lawrence rapids above Montreal, and make a navigable inland waterway from all of the lake ports to the Atlantic seaboard. The International Joint Commission, appointed by the United States and Canadian governments, is giving the proposal study, and is holding hearings in many centers which would be affected by the development. Beyond the transportation element of the project, the harnessing of the vast force of potential water power of the river is being carefully considered as an incidental although extremely important phase of the plan.

Support in West
"Fourteen western states have joined in support of the tidewater project," Mr. Craig said, "but the benefits to be derived from its realization are not confined to these states. The eastern states and parts of Canada will share equally in the economic and commercial advantages that this waterway would inevitably bring.

"It seems to me that the facilitation of intranational trade, manufacture and distribution is an aim essential to the progress of the United States commercially and industrially. The west has unlimited natural resources. It is the crop center of the nation. In many sections it has made great recent industrial progress. But the transportation facilities today are not equal to the demands, and crops remain unmoved. Industries lack incoming raw materials, and outgoing materials for eastern industries are continually delayed. Is it not quite obvious, then, that any means that will insure a steady flow of trade east and west is a solution to be desired."

"To be sure, we are facing an abnormal post-war situation—under which the railroads have fallen down. But under normal conditions the northeastern railroads are overburdened with coal shipments and New England and New York are ever on the verge of a fuel shortage and a menace to the food supply. It is interesting to note, however, that the presidents of practically all of the western railways, and several in the east, have heartily endorsed the waterways project. They seem to favor a readjustment of traffic responsibility which will regulate the burden of transportation and relieve congestion.

Saving in Rates
"According to the Interstate Commerce Commission the ratio of freight

rates between the railroads and the waterway lines is ten to one. The saving in transportation costs is obvious, especially when it is realized that the distances by water are in many cases less than by rail. Furthermore, the time estimates made by experts, allowing for a maximum of delay in canal section, give a shipment nine and one-half days from Duluth or Chicago to Boston, and about six days from Cleveland or Detroit to Boston.

"It has been declared that the St. Lawrence waterway would vitiate the utility of the New York State barge canal. If we have the flow of commerce our industries need, the barge canal will be kept busy. It has been charged also that the ports of Boston and New York will suffer. If the predictions of men experienced in trade are any criterion, Boston and New York will become centers for reconignment for trans-Atlantic commerce. Northeastern state industries need what can be brought easily and cheaply to them from the west and they need the means to send back their products. "Although the hydro-electric development coincident with the waterways plan is not the primary consideration, it is of vital interest to New England and New York. There is approximately 2,000,000 unbridled horsepower that can be put to work in these northeastern states and contiguous parts of Canada. This supply would lessen demands on our coal resources, and consequently, the cost of coal shipment. It would insure against failure of transportation and safeguard public utilities and industries."

"Canada is ready to cooperate with the Government of the United States in carrying out the tidewater project. The west is urgently in need of its accomplishment, and the east seems to be coming to realize the significance and the potentialities of the inland waterway possibilities which the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes so abundantly afford."

STRIKING YARDMEN STILL REMAIN OUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
Chicago, Illinois—Members of the United Association of Railroad Employees, which was formerly the Chicago Yardmen's Association, led by John Grunau, who was a leader of the country-wide railroad strike last Spring, have not returned to work. A final canvass of the membership of the union has shown a vote in favor of remaining out on strike until the seniority rights of the men are recognized by the railroads.

Officials of the railroad companies operating out of Chicago declare that they will take back men who come as individuals to ask for reinstatement, and who can serve with their former efficiency, but that it is impossible for them to recognize seniority rights asked or to treat with the men as a body because of the agreements made by the railroad companies with the old railroad brotherhoods, whose members remained loyal during the strike.

PRINCES' MANIFESTO
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAIRO, Egypt (Monday)—Four Egyptian princes have published a manifesto urging rejection of the proposed agreement with Great Britain, and stating that the nation must stand for complete independence of Egypt and the Sudan.

PROTECTION FOR TENANTS IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—In an effort to influence Senators to pass legislative bills that will prevent landlords from dispossessing families, many women, with their children, appeared at the State House recently. One bill would determine the value of property by the amount of rent charged by the landlord, another would exempt all improvements made on properties for the next five years, while a third would prevent families being set out without a three months' notice.

So many families have been dispossessed by landlords that tent colonies have had to be provided in some sections of the state.

UNIVERSITY TO BUY BARRACKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ANN ARBOR, Michigan—To provide quarters for an enrollment of 12,000 students, an increase of 2000 over last year, and to check room-rent profiteering, the board of regents of the University of Michigan has authorized the purchase of army barracks from Camp Custer, Michigan. Action on the proposal of M. L. Burton, president, for the operation of university cafeterias to bring down prices, was deferred to a later meeting. President Burton was authorized to organize a housing bureau and to appoint a director who will supervise housing problems of the university. With the announcement of the action taken by the board of regents, there came an immediate halt in the upward trend in prices of rooms. The university will open the first week in October.

LAWRENCE MILLS REOPEN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—After a shutdown of two months, the Lawrence mills of the American Woolen Company officially resumed operations yesterday morning. The mills have been running on a reduced schedule since the middle of August. Not only the preparatory departments have been running, but every producing department has turned out finished goods. While far from the full complement of operatives is now at work, it is expected that within a few weeks the mills will be running at full capacity.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SUGAR

NEW YORK, New York—The Arbuckle Sugar Refining Company yesterday reduced its list price of fine granulated sugar from 17.10 to 15 cents a pound, or 14.7 cents net for cash in seven days. All refiners in the market now are quoting this price, but most of the demand is being supplied by "second hand dealers" at 14 to 14 1/2 cents.

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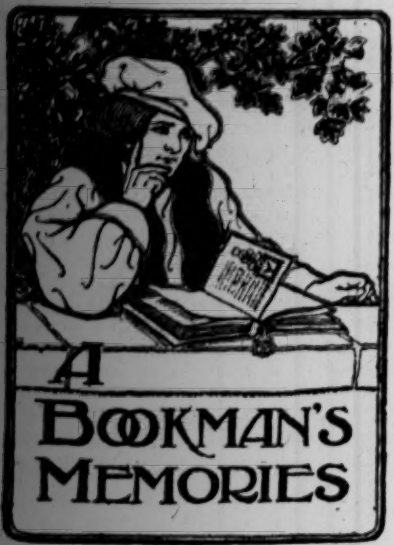
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Charles Marriott

And so they came to the Thousand Islands.

Somewhere wrote that, somebody who had cruised among the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence River. I have forgotten who said it, I have forgotten in what book it was said, but the line has remained in my memory—"And so they came to the Thousand Islands." By the by, there are really 1612 islands. They were counted when the Treaty of Ghent was being prepared.

It was dawn: we had steamed away from Kingston on the Canadian side; we had passed out of Lake Ontario, and we were now in the St. Lawrence River, which flows for 340 miles to the ocean. I returned to my berth for the wind was chill, watched the broadening river through the port-hole, noted that the still clouds presaged a windless morning, and then consulted the map. Soon we should be among the Thousand Islands; then we would reach Prescott, where I had been told by an amiable seaman that we must change boats, as the large pleasure steamer, like a great white bird, into which we were crowded, was too unwieldy to shoot the rapids. We must exchange into a smaller, blunter, flatter boat which cared not for the whirlpools, nor the nine navigable rapids with a total fall of some 200 feet, which we must descend before we make Montreal about sundown. It was really rather exciting and adventurous, in anticipation; a minor adventure, and in thinking about it I thought of Charles Marriott.

Why?

Well, whenever I go forth upon an adventure a little more spirited than the routine of ordinary life I think of Charles Marriott. He it was who gave me a taste for the wild—finding the way by compass, sleeping in uncomfortable inns, and even seeking in squaggy bogs the source of a river. Together, on a walking tour round Cornwall, we tracked, and found, on a remote moor, the source of the Tamar; that is, he found it. He is more expert in such matters than I. Together we studied the ways and customs of the detached and silent Cornishmen who for centuries were cut off from the rest of England by the River Tamar, and who still call the residents of Devonshire and the rest of England "foreigners." Together we discussed stories about Cornwall and Cornishmen: he wrote them.

Charles Marriott is not a Cornishman by birth. He is descended from Flemish refugees, who settled in Essex in the sixteenth century. He, I think, comes from the midlands: after leaving school he spent two years at the National Art Training College, South Kensington, meaning, I suppose, to be an artist. It was not to be. Manifestly his career was literature, but not yet. He dabbled with chemistry and photography, did a little drawing and painting, and in his leisure hours wrote a remarkable book.

Well do remember the interest that "The Column," his first work, published in 1901, aroused in literary circles. It was "written." I use the word in the way one describes a book by Stevenson, Henley or Quiller-Couch as "written," that is, it was a work of art—shaped, finished, done with an air, and perhaps more closely related to literature than to life. It was romantic, not realistic: the characters were natural, and they behaved naturally; but they were the kind of people that, if you do not meet them every day, you hope some day to meet.

The scene of "The Column" was laid in Cornwall, and it was this book that first aroused my interest in the Delectable Duchy, and sent me, year after year, whenever I could escape after London, to Cornwall, there to write and paint, to take long walks, seeking the prehistoric monuments, and to watch the Atlantic waves beating against the granite cliffs.

At St. Ives, where Marriott wrote "The Column," there was a colony of painters and writers. He worked in a little house perched on the cliff, and I think that he must have been very pleased with the success "The Column" achieved in London.

Sidney Colvin, who had done so much for R. L. Stevenson, wrote enthusiastically about "The Column," and it was chiefly owing to him that this first book by a new writer was launched into success. A great future was prophesied for Charles Marriott, and from his little house on the Cornish cliff he proceeded to send out into the great world, year after year, stories, travel books and essays which writers and literary persons read with delight, but which, I fear, were somewhat too well-written, and too fastidious for the general public.

To me a new book by Charles Marriott is always a keen intellectual treat. Well do I remember the pleasure that "The House on the Sands," "Geneva," "Now," "The Dewpond," "The Unsettled Heavens" and "Subsoll" gave me. He never truckled to the groundlings: he proceeded on his austere, sensitive way, and he was one of the few writers who understood art, and who could make an artist think and act like an artist.

His books were mainly about Cornwall. He seemed so definitely an integral part of Cornwall that it was

a shock one day to learn that he had been caught by the lure of London, and that he was leaving Cornwall to take up a position as art critic of the St. James Gazette. He continued to write uncommon and delightful novels; but I had to get used to greeting his alert, pioneer face, not on the trackless moors above Zennor, not on the cliff path that leads from Senneen Cove round by Land's End to Lamorna, but in London picture galleries, and on the sophisticated pavement of Bond Street. But he seemed to be quite happy, and when the war broke out, and he joined the staff of the Censor's Office, which meant long, regular hours and little leisure, he seemed to be happier than ever. One day I asked him why, and he answered, with a smile: "Because now I am in receipt of a regular income."

I found that in his case regular pay was good for literature. He wrote better than ever. An article signed C. M. became an attractive asset to a paper, and it was plain that when he cared to resume regular novel writing accompanied by irregular remuneration he would plow a wider, deeper furrow.

And so they came to the Thousand Islands. We began to count them; we said, "How lovely! How picturesque!" We pushed into and discommoded each other in the desire to see more islands. But when I had counted up to 50 I retired from the game, sought a chair, and a book, from which I was presently roused by the command to change boats preparatory to shooting the first rapids. We shot them. It was nearly as exciting as crossing Forty-Second Street, New York, on a placé day. Then we stopped at a place called—Cornwall.

What Cornishman, I wonder, gave to this riverside town on the St. Lawrence the name of Cornwall? "Well," I said to myself, "I shall have something to tell Charles Marriott when next we cross the Tamar into Cornwall." And I will tell him, too, that, as we shot rapid after rapid, and saw here and there a solitary figure in a solitary canoe, feeling and finding his way down the river, I thought of "The Canadian Boat Song." How does it go?

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast. The rapids are near, and the daylight's past.

And of that yearning stanza that has sung itself into the hearts of so many exiles—

From the low shieling of the distant island Mountains divide us and a waste of seas. But still our hearts are young, our hearts are Highland.

And we in dreams behold the Hebrides. And shall I suggest to C. M. that, as he has written so prettily and wittily about the Rhine he should next write about the St. Lawrence, and raise a literary monument to him who founded Cornwall there.

"THE STORY WITHOUT AN END"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Many people will remember a Sunday book of their childhood, a slim, tallish book bound in green cloth adorned with a gold pattern of spiders' webs and leaves and butterflies, and containing highly poetical colored plates of the child among the flowers, the trees and creatures whom he met in his pilgrimage from the spring to the winter of his little year. The delicate allegory, the tender grace of the style, the charm of the pictures by E. V. B., which showed us that intercourse with beasts and flowers which every child's heart craves, made the opening of the book a thing to long for; and few ever troubled to read the brief dedication, signed S. A., to the little daughter who loved the tale in the German of Carové and to whose desire that others might share in her delight, the translation owed its being.

The original is one of those stories of the Novels period which seemed to promise a great future for Germany, and the first issue of the English version appeared in 1834. The name of Carové is not mentioned on the title page of this charming little book, about 4 inches by 4½ inches, whose publisher was Effingham Wilson of the Royal Exchange, and whose translator "S. A." was no less distinguished a lady than the Sarah Austin whose translation of Rank's "History of the Popes" was highly praised by Macaulay. So exquisite is the language, so perfect the sweetness of the English, that it is hard for those who do not know the original to conceive of it in any other shape, and the fact that the little book is adorned by "seventeen wood engravings in the first style of the art, from the pencil of Harvey," as the contemporary publisher's advertisement has it, adds to its charm. The child who makes friends with the dragonfly and is grieved by the worldly talk of the mouse and the lizard, is an appealing little figure, but there is a touch of sentimentality curious to find in the favorite pupil of Bewick which was ultimately to grow into a tiresome mannerism. The rendering of birds, beasts and flowers is, however, exquisite, and the book is justly mentioned in the D. N. B. as among his best; nor should the tiny initial letters be omitted, as they are in the publisher's reckoning of the engravings.

The volume went through at least two editions, and gained a new lease of life when reissued in its more familiar form with the Hon. Mrs. Boyle's color-plates, which for beauty and purity of pigment put the modern three-color process to shame. But the prose is better even than the pictures, and as the Athenaeum—the Athenaeum of Lamb and Barry Cornwall, be it remembered—said at the time, "our children's children will thank Mrs. Austin for this." It is a most enduring monument of the literary fame of one who was famous among the men of letters of her own day, and who, as the wife of the great jurist, John Austin, and the mother of Lady Duff Gordon, the child to whom "The Story Without an End" is dedicated, was as happy in her private life as in her international reputation.

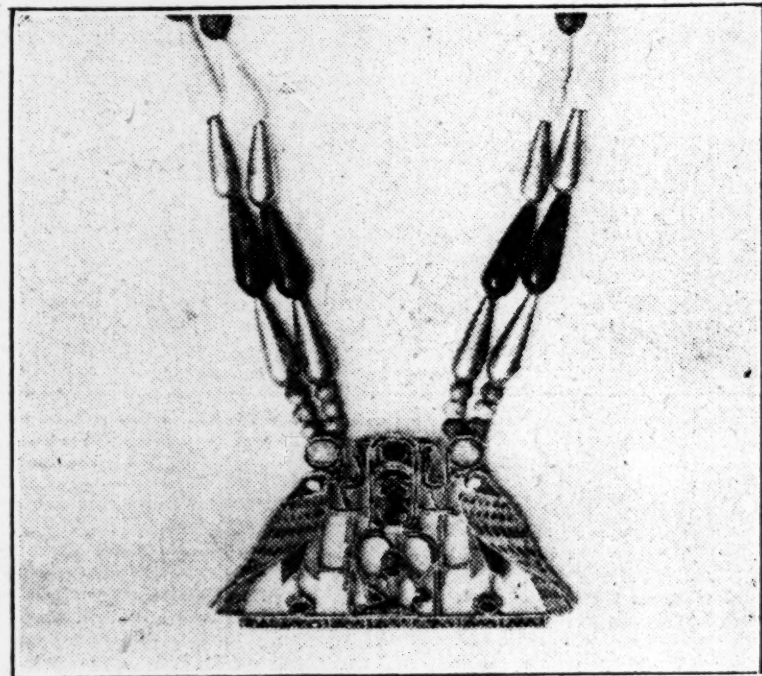
THE TREASURE OF LAHUN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A collection of jewels nearly 4000 years old is now on view at the Metropolitan Museum in New York City. Certain pieces were retained by the Egyptian authorities for the Cairo Museum. The remainder belong to the Metropolitan, a treasure of the "most valuable group of jewelry that has ever reached Europe."

The discovery of these necklaces, armlets, vases, and amulets is in itself as interesting as these amazing examples of ancient art themselves. It occurred in the course of excavations by Prof. Flinders Petrie and Guy Brunton, when they were working, in the spring of 1914, on the pyramid of Lahun. According to Professor Petrie's account, the discovery took place in the following manner:

"On the south side of the pyramid of Lahun, four large shafts were found, doubtless all belonging to members of the royal family. They had all



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

An exquisite pectoral given the Princess Sat-Hathor of Lahun, 4000 years ago

been opened and plundered, probably in the decadence of the kingdom before the Hyksos. They had then been left open, and gradually filled up with dust, and mud washed in by occasional storms. In one of these stood a granite sarcophagus, the massive lid of which had been partly pushed off and the edge broken away, enough to let a boy in to clear out the contents, and nothing whatever was left in it. The place appeared to have been entirely ransacked, and only a recess at the side of the passage remained to be examined. This was filled with hard washed mud like the rest, and nothing could look less promising. The trained workman was told to clear it out.

The Discovery

Then came the find! "After a few cuts of the pick, the man saw some tubular beads of gold appearing. He at once removed the local workers who were about him, and sent word to the staff. Mr. Frost was at liberty, and went down; after taking out about a pound weight of gold beads, and beginning to uncover the band of the diadem, he fetched Mr. Brunton to come down and continue the clearing. The rest of the afternoon and on to midnight, the clearing went on, with even extracting the diadem as the ground was so hard. Mr. Brunton worked at intervals during the night, removing the diadem safely next morning. For five days, and several evenings also, Mr. Brunton, with sometimes Mr. Willey, steadily worked through the cubic yard of hard mud, every scrap of which had to be loosened most carefully as the jewelry and ivory work were scattered throughout it, and a single rough cut might do great damage. After that work, the whole of the earth was brought up to the huts, and for some weeks sifting went on gradually and thoroughly, and all the richer portions were completely washed away as liquid mud, leaving the most minute beads behind. Thus more than 10,000 beads were recovered."

The extraordinary nature of the find made it at first rather difficult to explain. Professor Petrie discusses it thus: "The place had been attacked; the long and heavy work of shifting the massive granite lid of the sarcophagus, and breaking it away, had been achieved; yet all this gold was left in the recess of the passage, untouched. The whole treasure seems to have been stacked in the recess from the first, and to have gradually dropped apart as the wooden caskets decayed in the course of years, with repeated flooding of storm water and mud, slowly washed into the pit. It cannot be that the whole was deliberately buried in mud to hide it, as then the parts would have been in exact position. On the contrary, everything showed a long, gradual decay, during which the wood and the threads were rotted by wet. The beads all rolled apart, the parts of the armlets had fallen in every direction, and all the ivory veneer had dropped off and lay in a confused stratum of fragments. This was all bedded over by mud washing in, to more than a foot in thickness. The whole treasure was standing in an open recess, within arm's reach of the gold seekers, while they worked at breaking open the granite sarcophagus."

As a matter of fact, all that remained of the mummy and the elaborate ornaments which must have bedecked it were two cylindrical beads of green feldspar—which is actually somewhat blue in color—which must

have been dropped by the thieves as they carried off their loot from the rifled sarcophagus.

The Work of Reconstruction

The difficulty of reconstructing the various objects was of course tremendous. It may, perhaps, appear "greater to the layman, but even to the expert it must be a long and tedious task. It was necessary to study such things as the gauges of all the double threading, the diameters of the beads, the numbers of different fasteners, the pattern length of necklaces, and the patterns usual on statues and paintings, in order to recreate the original arrangements.

Scholars differ among themselves about the nature of some of the objects: are they necklaces or girdles, separate collars or parts of larger necklaces?

If one goes to the Museum to look at the treasure one becomes quite indifferent as to whether it was the Princess Sat-Hathor or to the Princess Sat-Hathor-inut that it once belonged; and even the very nice problem of why so much of this jewelry closely resembles that found in the famous Dahshur treasure by

nearly 4000, a record which many might be given to envy.

The deep armlets are likewise remarkably attractive. They are formed of six bars of gold, each bearing two columns of 37 rows of beads, which hold apart as many rows of minute beads of carnelian and turquoise. They are fastened by a sliding strip of broad gold, which bears the names and titles of Amenemhat II in blue and white, on an inlaid flat ground of carnelian. Gold amulets with colored inlay represent "satisfaction of heart," "the heart in peace amidst the gods" and "life amidst all protection."

The obsidian vases: dull solid black, smooth as cream, and mounted in gold are of rare beauty. They were made for the princess' toilet unguents and ointments. Then there are alabaster vases with finely finished human heads. And, finally, the jewel caskets of ivory veneer, and of ebony, richly inlaid with gold, carnelian and blue faience, are in process of being restored.

The gifts of Senusert and Amenemhat to the Princess Sat-Hathor-inut were imperial in character. After almost 4000 years they remain brilliant and delicate and charming. Beside these soft and gay Egyptian colors and elaborate, significant designs, modern pearls and diamonds are as Broadway to the Pyramids.

THE SEAFARER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is a certain sort of day, when the wind blows wet and cool from the east, when the Seafarer yearns for the sea—for the clean, sharp smell of salt, for the splash of foam on his cheek, for the sound of the waves, for the feel of the roll and heave beneath his feet, for the sight of spray tossed gayly into the air as the bow cuts midway through a great swell. Shut in by high gray walls, he longs for a width of sky at night, star-strewn; or for a sunset that has more breadth than the strip which seems to hang like a bright-colored kakemono against the dull city walls. But the Seafarer has learned, like the rest of us during the war, that what he may not have, he may find a substitute for. So when the longing for the sea comes upon him, he goes avoyaging, if not in adventurous fashion, at least in adventurous mood—and takes the ferry for Hoboken. Verily a poor loaf, but better than none.

From the "upper level"—the Seafarer firmly declines to call it a deck—he may look out upon many things that move upon the waters. Great rusty tramps go snorting down the channel, fluffy little tugs scurry about, long flat barges trail slowly along and once in a while the Seafarer is lucky enough to see "some grand liner" go by.

Back of him is the wall that shuts him in from the sea—the marvel of jagged towers and pinnacles known as Manhattan. When the atmosphere is just right, the mass of buildings fades into a flat blue silhouette, broken here and there by wisps of white steam, like a great mountain circled by tiny puffs of cloud. Against this background, the Seafarer saw one day, a sight to lift the heart within him—the Aquitania, putting out to sea. The Seafarer had had a glimpse of her during the war, grotesquely streaked and striped with blue and black and green against the fundamental gray.

Now fresh in her old colors of cream and white, yellow and black, she was a glorious sight against the dim blue sky-line of lower New York. The Seafarer's eyes followed her with something more than envy this time as she glided past his humble craft, past "The Lady" and out for the open sea. For she was on her second trip as an oil-burner and the Seafarer knew that for a revolutionary fact. At the moment it means that 150 men are out of a job. You may put it that way, or you may say, with the Seafarer, who believes that the time will come when machines shall be the slaves and not the masters of men, that 150 men have been set free from one of the worst kinds of work that our civilization has demanded. He has tramped a deck these many times, body bent against the wind, enjoying the keen air, but conscious all the same of the contrast between it and what lay beneath his feet. He has seen the stoke-holes of more than one ship and the memory of them has often thrown a shadow across the joyous spaces of the sea.

In the old days, it was not so. The Seafarer was once fortunate enough to ship with a captain who told him much of a sailor's life not so long ago. He was almost too close to the traditional pattern of what a sea captain should be. He had run away to sea when a boy, had shipped before the mast of a schooner plying between England and India and had rounded the Horn in all manner of dirty weather. One night he loosened the canvas rigging that protected the bridge of his little 5000-ton steamer

from spray, and made a sort of hammock where the Seafarer could lie back and watch the stars, while the captain sang deep sea chanteys that have been heard in all the seven seas. In the heavy roll of the gulf stream, the bow sent the spray flying in silver showers and the beauty of the tropic night seemed more than a man might ask. But the old captain pointed out that the sight before them was a dull one in comparison to what it would be were they on a four-masted schooner, all her sails set, well filled by the wind, and gleaming like white marble in the moonlight. In those days the life of a sailor was hard and rough enough in all truth, but he had at least air and light and "the blown wet face of the sea."

The Seafarer came back to Hoboken with a bump as the ferry hit the Jersey shore and, as he ate his lunch in the Lackawanna Station restaurant, he could look out upon many more ships along New York's water front. Down in the holds of every one of them men must shovel and sweat, sweat and shovel. The method is dirty and costly. If the Aquitania can prove that her way is the best—that it is for the pockets of the men who are financing her—she will have ended another chapter in the history of the sea.

The Seafarer hastened back to New York to look up the matter and find that the great ship took on 40,000 barrels of oil in 24 hours; that she can save 8000 horsepower every 24 hours because the furnaces do not have to be cleaned so often; that she will burn 3500 tons of oil each trip in comparison to 5848 tons of coal. It sounds promising—a good beginning for a revolution through which another group of men shall be set free.

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THE POLISH PEASANT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Eighty per cent of the population in Poland are peasants, and of these the vast majority farm their own land. They have been settled on their holdings for centuries, and have that inherent love of the soil which is the strongest part of the Slav temperament. They live in their own houses, and the produce of their land supports them.

Mrs. Cecil Chesterton, who was six months in Poland studying the conditions of trade unionism generally and also from the point of view of the individual workman, says that the Poles are a nation of peasants with the faults and the qualities of their type. By tradition and with passion they cling to individual ownership. Socialism has no peasant following in Poland, she says. Politically their outlook is a mild Liberalism; they believe in adult suffrage and are interested and a little amused at women being admitted to Parliament.

"Coming from an industrial country where the working class thinks only in terms of wages and never in property, the assured prosperity of the Polish peasant in his millions was to me a very new experience," says Mrs. Chesterton.

The level of prosperity is very high. Married sons and daughters live under the same roof as their parents, each with their separate room or rooms, each taking their share in the cultivation of the farm, and each drawing their proportion of the profits.

"Home industries are practiced together with those arts which are the flower of peasant civilization. Each girl wears her wedding dress, and the beautiful costumes worn on Sundays or on holidays are the product of the women's handwork. Their houses are well built and stocked with linen, feather beds and innumerable pillows. Nowhere did I find any stint of the comforts of life, and I stayed many weeks among peasant communities in various parts of what was Russian Poland."

The peasants in the communities are bound together by mutual interests, by cooperative village stores and aid societies, and banks are run by local councils directly elected. It seems that these villages are only dependent on the towns for such commodities as boots, greatcoats and agricultural implements.

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ROMANCE IN THE AUCTION ROOM

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At Christie's this summer the most important event in the annals of the sale of ceramic art took place. A series of seven Chelsea vases and covers came to the auctioneer's table almost unnoticed. But Mr. A. Amor, one of the greatest experts on old china, by whom they were bought for 6200 guineas, recognized in them the Dudley vases, famous by repute to all connoisseurs and collectors. He was keenly contested by Mr. Seligman, and the very low price can only be accounted for by the obscurity with which they were invested, being catalogued simply as "the property of a gentleman"—Messrs. Christie retaining absolute secrecy as to this mysterious person's identity. The vases made for the Dudley family in about 1770 did not appear in the Dudley sale, but were disposed of privately for £20,000. They then formed a part of Lord Tweedmouth's collection, subsequently passing to Lord Burton. Their last known owner was Lord Astor. The beauty of contour, the amazing delicacy of painting, the flawless gliding and elegance of design make these vases certainly the most marvelous ever turned out of the Chelsea factory. In them is used abundantly the famous Chelsea claret color, in most examples inclined to be washy but in these specimens full and rich, enhancing the fretted gold as the gold in turn does the color. The subjects painted on the front are mythological scenes; at the back, panels of exotic birds. Truly wonderful as the figure paintings are, the ivory-like miniature beauty of the

What a number of trials must have been made to secure the perfect firing and bring them through the thousand vicissitudes with which porcelain has to contend. The patience and skill of the artist must have been monumental. Yet little is known of most of the geniuses of porcelain painting, and almost as little of the origin of the Chelsea factory. It is believed to have been in existence in 1740, and between 1750 and 1770 was the most famous of the English factories. In 1784 it was demolished, and some of the workmen and plant were removed to the then important works at Derby. A great change in the character of the work produced at Chelsea took place between 1770 and 1784, when Duesbury, the proprietor of the Derby works, controlled it. The "rococo" forms and decoration of the true Chelsea porcelain were replaced by works of the neo-classic style rendered popular by Josiah Wedgwood, and the Derby Chelsea is quite a distinct production from the early work of Chelsea. It would seem, therefore, that the Dudley vases were made about 1770, and were the apex of Chelsea porcelain art. Mr. A. Amor considers the acquisition of these vases the crowning event of his career.

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SOCIALIST PROTEST AGAINST TREATY

Second International Objects to Versailles Treaty on Ground That Peace Has Left State of Uncertainty and Incoherence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The commission appointed by the Labor and Socialist congress at Geneva, known as the Second International, to consider the question of war responsibilities, also framed a resolution dealing with the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles. A conclusion on responsibilities seems to have been quite readily reached by the commission, which included among its members Mr. Van Kol (Holland), Mr. Rozier (France), Mr. La Fontaine (Belgium), Mr. Hill (England), Mr. Engberg (Sweden), Mr. Vliegen (Holland), and Mr. Braun (Germany). These voted with unanimity on the resolution to be presented to the congress. The text of the findings of the commission was as follows:

German Revolution Late

"Considering that the German Social Democratic Party in its memorandum states that the German revolution (to the great misfortune of the whole world and especially of the German people) has happened five years too late; considering further, that the Social Democratic Party regrets that it did not, before the war, carry on the fight against militarism and imperialism with sufficient success, especially as regards the direction of foreign affairs which were withdrawn from the control of Parliament; considering, further, that in the commission on responsibilities the German Social Party has made the following statements:

"1. That the Germany of Bismarck, as Marx and Engels have already acknowledged, gravely endangered the peace of the world in forcibly annexing Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. For the German Socialists the question of Alsace-Lorraine has ceased to exist.

"2. Imperial Germany has committed a new crime against the rights of people by violating in 1914 the neutrality and independence of Belgium.

"3. Republican Germany herself recognized her obligation to those reparations which are the consequence of the aggression made by Imperial Germany after her refusal of an arbitration which was still possible on the eve of the conflict.

Capitalism and War

"The conference takes notice of these declarations and renews the declaration of the allied socialists in 1915 that the capitalist method of rule by the stimulation of interests and appetites is one of the most profound causes of the war, but declares that in the terms of the German memorandum itself the immediate cause was—if not exclusively at least principally—the want of presence of mind, aggravated by the unscrupulousness of the German and Austrian Governments, now overthrown."

"The conference gives over to the execution of the peoples the authors of the abominable slaughter which has stained Europe and the world; and affirms the strong decision to consecrate all its strength to the reconstruction of the world, ruined by the war, and to strive henceforth against the governments of aggression and conquest in the spirit and the service of the International."

Militarism Weaker

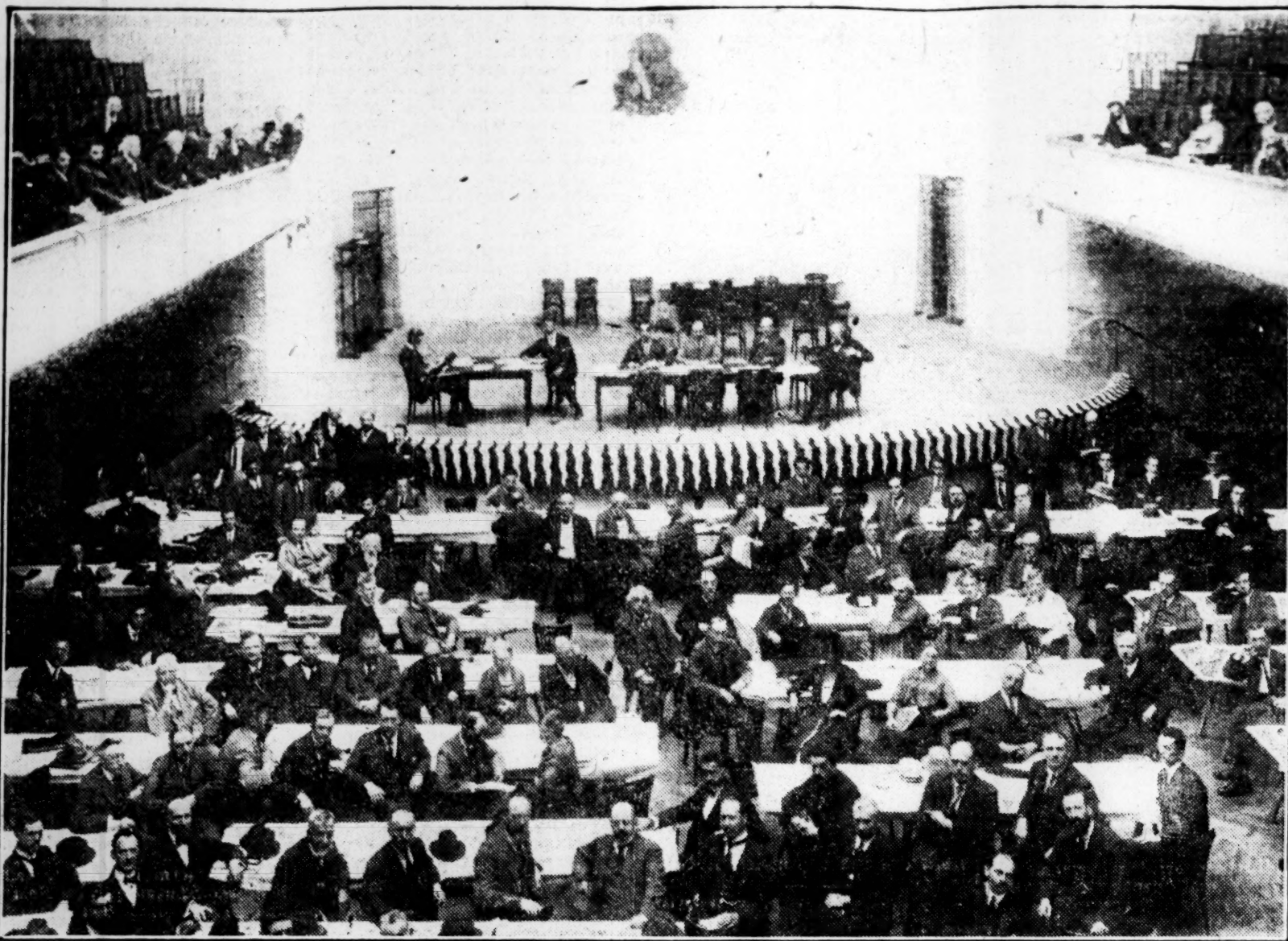
The resolution on the Treaty of Versailles presented to the congress provoked considerable discussion. Some delegates found it too severe and others not strong enough. Among the former was Mr. Engberg of Sweden, who declared that to say militarism was as strong that day as it was before the war, was a gross exaggeration; and that the danger of a general conflagration no longer existed, as the Treaty of Versailles had created a League of Nations which was the most valuable factor in the suppression of war.

Mr. Troelstra of Holland, however, spoke very differently. "In the name of humanity," he began, "I protest against the Treaty of Versailles." Mr. Troelstra declared that imperialism was still raging and that the intolerable character of the treaty for the defeated people aroused, even among the victors, a feeling of anxiety which was exploited by the imperialist and ruling classes for the promotion of militarism. Further, he called on the congress to protest against the intervention, open or secret, of any foreign government in Russian affairs.

Mr. Bernstein next mounted the platform, and was listened to with keen attention. Germany, he said, had no fundamental criticism to make on the resolution submitted. The Treaty of Versailles was a great disappointment, though they were prepared for sacrifice in Germany, especially in democratic circles. There seemed, he said, to be no distinction made by the framers of the Treaty, between the new German Government and the old one, and the idea seemed to prevail that the German revolution was insincere and that the former things were still going on underneath.

German Democracy

Mr. Bernstein declared that the effect of the revolution was the expulsion of those elements in the government which had led to war and that, as a matter of fact, a real step toward democracy had been taken. Yet none of this, the speaker affirmed, had been taken into account in the Treaty. The German Social Democratic Party was strong for disarmament, but the present situation in their country scarcely served for the turning of thought from the question



Second International at Geneva

Meeting place where a protest was raised against Versailles Treaty

Photograph © F. H. Julien, Geneva

of armament, as there was the menace of armies on the extreme right and on the extreme left, and Germany herself was defenseless. After the various opinions had been expressed on the resolution presented by the commission, the congress voted that the findings be returned to the commission for reconsideration.

The following day saw the amended report presented and passed unanimously. In its final form it satisfied both Mr. Engberg and Mr. Troelstra. Among its provisions it maintained that the war which had brought Europe to economic ruin had been terminated by a peace which left the world in a state of uncertainty and incoherence. In the name of humanity strong protest was made against the Treaty of Versailles and those which followed it. The imperialist spirit was declared to have inspired it.

Defect of League

In the overthrow of the Russian, German, and Austria-Hungarian empires, it was considered that the most powerful military factor had disappeared, but it was essential for the proletariat to put forward untiring efforts to enforce control and pacifist action in political and economic directions in the different countries. They must make it their duty to lead in all workers movements and to oppose militarism more strongly than ever by all political and industrial means at their disposal. This attitude against militarism would be, it was felt, in accord with that of the League of Nations.

The working classes, the resolution stated, could not afford to regard the League of Nations with either hostility or indifference, though they were aware of its defects, the most serious of which was the statement in Article 12, regarding war. To be an effective guarantee of peace, it was felt it should include every nation, without a single exception, and provide an international police force, and universal disarmament.

The League of Nations, with its duties extended in this manner would become the natural means, the resolution continued, for obtaining the modification of the Treaty of Versailles which would establish a just and lasting peace.

Secretariat in London

Considerable debate ranged round the proposal that the headquarters of the Secretariat of the International should in future be situated in London instead of at Brussels. Mr. Huysmans, the present International

secretary, introduced the subject with strong recommendations in favor of the acceptance of the proposition. In the name of the German delegates, Mr. Wels declared that they were not opposed to the transference to London, but that they would prefer the location of the Secretariat to be in Holland.

This inapt proposition provoked a reply from Mr. Brouckere, on behalf of Belgium. The delegate maintained that if the Secretariat were taken from Brussels, a move the Belgian Socialists did not desire, it should be confined to a more powerful party. In desiring its transfer to Holland, he would seem that Mr. Wels would like to punish Belgium for having defended itself against aggression in the recent years. The applause which followed Mr. Brouckere's remarks again brought Mr. Wels forward, to declare his good feeling for Belgium.

The British delegation declared that it was not able to make a definite statement on the matter, as it would have to refer to its central committee. A resolution was eventually passed recommending that the Secretariat be transferred to London; that it should be composed of three members, of which not more than two should represent the British section; that, pending the reply from the British party, the Secretariat should remain in Brussels, but that the executive committee, composed of nine members, should meet regularly in London.

Stand Against Bolshevism

The resolution also contained the recommendation that in order to put forward every endeavor to create an international comprising all socialist forces, the British section should be asked to accept the responsibility of negotiating with those workers and socialist organizations not repre-

sented at the congress and to take the steps necessary to obtain their affiliation. In making his speech in support of the above resolution, Mr. Huysmans found the opportunity to take a clear stand against Bolshevism. The Second International, he declared, had severed the last fragile threads which had linked it with the Soviets; it should forthwith set itself against Moscow. Mr. Vandervelde, the orator of the Belgian Socialists, likewise made the distinction clear. Belgium, he said, had previously served as a bridge between the great powers; that was why the Secretariat had been installed there. Recent events however, had changed this situation, and in the speaker's opinion, Brussels no longer could figure as the center of reconciliation. He favored the transference of the Secretariat to England, where the working classes had become powerful. The speaker also considered it would be wise to enlarge the executive committee, to bring in representation of many countries and thus establish a further step toward unity.

London, Mr. Vandervelde said, would thus become the symbol of the Second International as Moscow was the symbol of the Third. Russia had found a revolution essential, but economically and socially the country was behindhand. England had, however, a proletariat which was on the eve of achievement, strongly organized and consecrated in its aims, and one which was to be the triumph of democratic socialism.

LIQUOR SEIZED IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec—Major Napoleon L'Heureux, provincial revenue officer, with the assistance of the city police, made a raid in Quebec recently and seized a quantity of whisky, valued at about \$80,000. The seizure was the

COOPERATIVE FUNDS AND TAX IMMUNITY

British Cooperator Says Funds Will Be No Longer Immune, but That a Special Congress Will Decide Future Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Cooperators have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the division in the House of Commons on the clause in the Finance Bill, which seeks to apply the corporation profits tax to cooperative societies, resulted, during the committee stage of the bill, in the largest vote the government has yet had against it. But that satisfaction is all, for now that the clause has passed the report stage, this time with a reduced government majority, cooperative funds, or at least a portion of them, which cooperators have fought so hard to protect, will be no longer immune from taxation.

This is a prospect which cooperators view with no pleasant feelings, and it is certain that if the proposals become law the government will have demonstrated to them the fact that cooperative funds, which are admitted on all hands to be working class savings, are not to be tampered with lightly. Such, at any rate, is the opinion of many leading cooperators. Why the government and its supporters are so anxious to impose the corporation profits tax on cooperative societies, when it is estimated that at the very outside it will yield only £175,000—some authorities put it lower than £100,000—is told by Joseph Bradshaw, organizing secretary of the Cooperative Union, in the following interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"During the war," said Mr. Bradshaw, "the determination of the cooperative movement not to profit by the situation the country found itself in, but to provide necessities for the people at the lowest possible prices, was instrumental in keeping the general cost of living from soaring even higher than it did. Take sugar, for instance, and you will find that it was the Cooperative Wholesale Society which really fixed the price, for when the government asked wholesalers to name the price they were prepared to supply sugar at, it was found that the Cooperative Wholesale Society price was the lowest, and the government said to the other wholesalers in effect, 'Your prices are too high, for here is a firm which can make a reasonable profit at a lower price than you all. Therefore their price should be the maximum.'"

"Naturally, these other firms did not like this, and their love for cooperation did not grow. The same thing happened with margarine, for after examining the figures of the society, the Profit-sharing Committee, satisfied that the society was not profiteering, used these figures to bring profiteering home to other people.

"Now these instances, and many others, of fair dealing, which acted both as a brake and as a rebuke to profiteering, created in the hearts of big private traders a desire to get even with the cooperative movement, so a campaign for the taxation of cooperative funds was started, and powerful influences have been at

work behind the government, which apparently has capitulated to the demands of Capital.

"And what does it all amount to?" proceeded Mr. Bradshaw. "But £175,000 revenue at the most. Not a very big figure for either side to bother about, it might be said, but there is the question of principle involved, and this is very important to us, because the principle of mutual trading which has long been held to render the surplus funds of cooperative societies immune from income tax has been thrust aside, and there is no telling how far anti-cooperators will attempt to go now they have got a start. They will undoubtedly argue that if it is logical to tax part it will be logical to tax the whole, and in this they are right, for whether cooperative surplus funds are returned to members, or placed to reserve or given to charitable institutions, they are all the direct results of mutual trading, which cannot by any means be called profits, since you cannot make profit from yourself.

"We on the other hand argue that if it is right that any one part of our funds are not taxable, then neither is any other part, seeing they have all one source.

"A special income tax committee is sitting in London to consider the next steps to be taken by the movement. What they will be I am not prepared to say," concluded Mr. Bradshaw, "but a special congress will be certainly summoned to discuss the matter and decide future action."

CANADA'S MOVING LIBRARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from The Canadian News Office

REGINA, Saskatchewan—The traveling libraries circulated by the Saskatchewan Government furnish comfort and content to several thousand residents in the outlying portions of the Province. So great is the demand for these books that the government has found it necessary to supplement previous appropriations by a further \$10,000. Over 300 of these libraries are out in the rural districts. Each traveling library consists of 50 books packed in a strong box. They are shipped out to a group of local residents who themselves act as guarantors and constitute a local board for the distribution of the books. A library is permitted to remain in a district between three and six months. All reading tastes are catered to, careful selection of the books being made with a view to a wide range of subjects.

NAVY YARD AWARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A reduction of 25 per cent in navy yard forces will be necessary unless the machinists accept the 5 per cent wage increase awarded naval employees, Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said yesterday. He explained that a lack of funds would make this course imperative.

PONTINGS

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HOW KING ALFONSO REGARDED THE WAR

Revelations Concerning War Period Laid to the Account of King, Recorded in "Matin," Cause Discussion in Madrid

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—If the Cortes were sitting, as it is not, and if the heat of summer were not burning on the plateau of Madrid so fiercely, the revelations concerning the war period that are laid to the account of King Alfonso, made just after his recent journey through Paris, might cause greater discussion and criticism in Madrid than has actually been the case. As it is, there is a small party that is disposed to admire more than ever the tactfulness of the king and statesmanlike qualities of the king; and there is another that considers it would perhaps have been better if Don Alfonso had spoken a little less, even if it was a long time ago and privately. But there is some general disposition to doubt whether the King said all that has been attributed to him in the "Matin," and whether Parisian imagination in recording the alleged declarations has not overstepped itself.

Last year the King gave a brief interview on the international affairs to a Parisian journalist which caused a short but violent discussion in the Cortes, the president of the Chamber refusing to allow the monarch to be discussed in such a way. At the same time, it was suggested that Don Alfonso had not been nearly so indiscreet as the published interview suggested. On the other hand, the point was insisted upon that the King ought not to discuss the situation of Spain in such a way. A little of the agitation that arises on such occasions is artificial, but some of it is prompted by the insistence on the value of neutrality in many quarters. Spain was looked a little unkindly upon during the war by some of the Allies because she did not participate; now, as she is rich and independent, she is praised by all of them. Those who thus have their belief in neutrality so well confirmed, consider it best to continue on the neutral path as steadily as before, for while it is agreed that it is well to be on the side of victors and to suggest perpetual sympathy with them, the state of Europe is not definite and fixed, and nobody knows what will happen next.

Germans in Spain

A lingering belief in Germany has always remained in Spain, and few believe that she will not come up again and that fairly quickly. The 80,000 Germans that were in Spain before the war and during that period have now been increased. A short time ago the daughter of the former German Ambassador to Spain, the Prince de Ratibor, was married in Madrid to the son of a distinguished Spanish family. The Prince de Ratibor, it will be remembered, carried out a series of extraordinary machinations in Spain during the war period, engaging anarchists to work on gigantic enterprises calculated to embarrass Spain, and even, as it was asserted and apparently proved, setting one of them on the track of the Count de Romanones, when Premier and the firmest supporter of the Allies, with the object of removing him. It was close upon the end of the war, when the ultimate issue of the same was no longer in doubt, that Spain considered it wise to ask Berlin to recall the Prince who, amid various manifestations of sympathy, duly departed.

But, though holding no official position—nominally at any rate—it was not long before he was back again. Even if he is not persona grata diplomatically, he certainly is in some of the best Madrilenian social circles. The wedding of his daughter to the Spaniard was to be a very quiet affair, in consequence, it was said, of the peculiar position of the Prince, but still the leading members of both families were present, and there was all about it in the papers. Since then, there has been another interesting matrimonial alliance between Spanish and German families.

The Franco-Spanish Garden

These are but small things in a way, but the average Madrilenian with any knowledge of international affairs considers it a mistake to go beyond strict necessities in the display of attachment to any section of the European groups—the necessities being the obtaining of such supplies and other assistance as Spain stands most in need of in these times. In particular it is felt that with the Tangier question on hand and likely to lead to difficult situations despite all that the more comfortable political platitudinists declare, it were well not to be too

gushing with France. Feeling in this matter is increasing keenly, and it is ridiculous to pretend, as is done in many quarters, with the best of intentions, no doubt, that all is smiles and sunshine in the Franco-Spanish garden.

However, there can be no real doubt that, whatever may be the case with other important personages at the Spanish court, the sympathies of Don Alfonso are sincerely with the Allies, and he has made many manifestations of the fact. There is the famous declaration to his account at the beginning of the war that France might remove every soldier from the Spanish frontier as there was nothing to fear there, and afterward, though more carefully, there were hints as to his hopes for England and France. Now in these statements published in Paris we are given a picture of the King following closely the warlike operations of the various fronts, and perhaps coming into some of the secrets of the German general staff. Some time later he is shown as discussing his ideas with a French personage, with his comments and prophecies regarding the situation. That is what the beginning of these revelations amounts to. The name of the French personage in question is held secret, but it is insisted that these statements are real history all the same. Of course, the conversation took place some time ago, and the King has not been talking recently in Paris.

German War Plans

The revelations begin with the trembling days of 1917, when the French personage was called to the palace in Madrid for a conversation with the King. It was a long conversation. The King said that two or three months previously the German general staff, full of confidence, had examined five different schemes, some of which were to be put through simultaneously. One of these was to crush the extreme Russian right to the south of Riga and to march on Petrograd as a politico-military maneuver, which was not unattended with danger by reason of the internal troubles, revolutions, perhaps, which the Germanophile, Jewish and court elements might stir up in the capital. The second scheme was to march on Odessa, the fall of which might have important consequences, and to take southern Russia in hand and organize a methodical exploitation of the same, and cultivation on the grand scale. The third idea was to profit by the Greek complicity to attack General Sarrail's army by the Bulgarian army, more or less reinforced; the fourth was to launch an Austrian army against Italy, and the fifth was to make the chief effort on the western front by the violation of Swiss neutrality. The King assured his visitor that this maneuver had been absolutely decided upon, and that it was the corollary and the complement of the maneuver executed by the Germans in Belgium at the beginning of hostilities. The violation of Belgium had enabled the Germans in eight days to turn the fortified region in the east of France; the violation of Swiss neutrality by an analogous course of events would lead to the collapse and fall of the fortified positions that France had set up during the previous 30 months. The German general staff saw already the rush on Lyons, and the struggles at the rear of the French Army, which would be the certain prelude to the final triumph.

But, the King is said to have continued, none of these fine schemes had been able to be put into execution. The offensive of Gen. Radko Dimitrieff had disorganized from its beginning the maneuver that the Germans had organized on Riga and Petrograd. The German Army had been stopped short on the Sereth, where it had met the full weight of the Russian troops. The internment of the Greek Army in Peloponnese, far to the rear of the army of General Sarrail, had rendered the Bulgarian attack as improbable as it was dangerous, and had given the French Army at Salonika a splendid opening for maneuvering. The snow had made all operations in the Trentino still more difficult, and it was possible, the King remarked, that other considerations tended still more to delay it.

Swiss Neutrality

Finally, and it was the fact that had been dominant for the previous three months, the Swiss Government had rendered the violation of Switzerland impossible, and at the same time prevented the smashing of the German right wing from which the German general staff expected the end of the war. Surprised, the Germans asked themselves what they should do, and, in doubt, they waited, they hesitated.

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they turned in their cage. Von Hindenburg, led astray by the probable yield of the Swiss maneuver, had renounced—for once—the quest of the politico-military solution on the Russian front, and strengthened to the utmost his western front.

"Does he not now in these circumstances think of a new maneuver on Petrograd?" King Alfonso remarked to his listener. "One may ask such a question. The crushing of Italy, leading to a separate peace, is also very tempting. But Italy is a dangerous hors-d'œuvre. A mass attack by way of the Trentino and through the north would absorb enormous resources, with which the German Army itself would have to supply the Austrian Army, and would determine automatically a formidable retaliation on every front. The Germans wait, but they will now not wait long. Some weeks at most. Wherever the combat may flame out again, whichever may be the side that takes the initiative, next spring will see the most frightful carnage that history has any record of."

How much of this statement, such as it is, represents information of which the King became possessed, and how much constitutes his own strategic speculations, is another question that each individual reader may employ himself with.

VICTORIA'S EFFORT TO REACH BASIC WAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—With 25,000 men and women unemployed as the result of two industrial upheavals, Victoria was helpless to obtain peace through official channels, either court or government. The ending of the major strike, that of the engine-drivers and firemen, which sent 20,000 back to work, has been due to a conference between the Chamber of Manufacturers and the Industrial Disputes Committee of the Trades Hall Council.

This conference may mark the beginning of a new attempt at evolving a working basis in this State. The primary object of the conference was the consideration of a satisfactory basic wage and the method of computing it, also a general discussion on industrial unrest and a means by which it might be eliminated. From this general discussion both sides turned to the special problem, the engine-drivers' dispute, and a basis of settlement was found.

By this agreement the engine-drivers and firemen resumed work and a conference of five representatives from each side in the dispute began to deal with the questions of wage and conditions at a round table conference. It was agreed that decisions arrived at should be retrospective to the date on which work was resumed.

It is possible that from this form of conciliation and arbitration there may come a movement to establish a basic wage for Victoria without awaiting the somewhat drawn-out deliberations of the federal commission now at work. At present the basic wage in Victoria is lower than in the adjoining states of New South Wales and South Australia and skilled workmen have already left this State.

A side line in connection with the two disputes has been the movement by Protestant churches to participate in the settlement of the industrial dispute. It was proposed at a conference that the heads of the churches and members of the inter-church conference should consider any question dividing the community, such as a strike, and, if deemed advisable, arrange a conference with the leaders of the disputing party. If, after the conference, the heads of churches and the committee believed that the ethical issue was clear they would be empowered to make a public pronouncement or bring the question before a full conference of ministers of metropolitan churches with a view to a public statement being issued. These recommendations were endorsed by the conference and will be submitted for ratification to the next conference.

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PROBLEMS FACING FRANCE AND BRITAIN

Though Entente Does Not Always See Eye to Eye, England and France in Most Matters Will Work Together

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Different views may be taken about whether the French attitude toward the Russo-Polish question was right or wrong. What is truly unfortunate is the method of expressing that attitude, which, in the opinion of many close students of Franco-British relations, may well have the effect of really bringing the Entente Cordiale which has existed so long to an end.

It is exceedingly regrettable, and it is to be hoped that a new entente will speedily be made. But it is better for both countries to face the fact that to pretend that there is agreement when there is no agreement, to be constantly quarreling because their policies are opposed, is more dangerous to good relations than a frank recognition that the two countries honestly differ on certain questions and prefer each to go its own way.

Several of the more serious French journals take that view. They realize that there can only be bred anger out of sudden revelations that France and England are pulling in different directions. If the truth that there are now two opposite conceptions of European policy is calmly appreciated, then England need feel no resentment against France nor France against England when either country acts on its own initiative. It is the pretense of an entente that is misleading.

Seeing Eye to Eye

Of course in most matters England and France will continue to work together. What is obvious is that when they do not see eye to eye it is useless calling another meeting at Boulogne or at Hythe unless the statesmen intend to be honest with each other. As it is—and the representative of The Christian Science Monitor has attended many of these meetings—the French and British premiers do not confront each other frankly. They search for a formula which can be accepted by both sides, but they have always mental reservations, and when they separate they act in their own manner according to their individual interpretation of the formula. Then there are outcries, and the two Channel peoples indulge in abuse of each other.

This is unfortunate but it will be noted that it is precisely because of the unwritten entente, of the feeling that each statesman has that they can never agree to differ, can never consent to a candid and friendly divergence of political paths, that the trouble arises. The matters upon which the two countries differ are questions of policy where often their direct interests are not at stake.

Direct Interests at Stake

Where direct interests are at stake, notably in Constantinople and in Syria and Mesopotamia, England and France will certainly have to draw up a new entente expressed in a written document. There are many outstanding points of dispute which have gradually accumulated, and it is time that there was a general settling up between France and England. Some of

these clashes of interest are responsible in large measure for the general misunderstanding.

Second, there are a set of problems which England has tacitly or explicitly agreed to solve in association with France. Thus under the Treaty of Versailles England must serve on the Reparations Commission and certain bodies which operate in German territory, and she must help to occupy Germany. Now there has been a change of feeling and of opinion about these things in England during the past year, whereas Paris is more than ever determined to insist upon the strict execution of the Treaty. It is highly important that the representatives of the two countries should decide how far they intend to fulfill their obligations and how far there is room for a compromise. There is a solid movement in favor of a sort of codification of the problems in which French and British interests clash, and of problems in which British co-operation has been promised to France.

Views that Differ

But there still remains a third set of problems on which it is to be anticipated an understanding and a concordance of policy is not possible. To endeavor to make the entente cover all European relations would probably be fatal to it. It is hard to see how the British viewpoint about Russia could ever become the French viewpoint about Russia and vice versa. Neither side can impose its policy on the other, and it seems better simply to leave these matters alone, leaving each country free to pursue its own particular policy.

That is what Lord Derby, speaking for Mr. Lloyd George, intimated to the French secretary of the Foreign Office in Paris, Mr. Palkotologue. That is why no real attempt was made to clear up the quarrel in the sense of subordinating British policy to French policy or of subordinating French policy to British policy.

The key to the unpleasant feelings aroused on both sides of the Channel is precisely the attempt at dominance of which both parties have been guilty. French resentment chiefly springs from the fact that the French believe that they have been put in the position of a second-rate power. Politically, Mr. Lloyd George possesses much more prestige than Mr. Millerand. Just because France has had to give way so often, does France now and again shake off the yoke by vigorous and brusque movements which can only break the entente. It must be confessed that Mr. Millerand, even in the view of his own countrymen, has been particularly clumsy in his demonstrations of French independence. The Frankfort incident was bad enough, but the recognition of General Wrangel was worse.

In the Wake of England

France though implacably opposed to the Bolsheviks, has no love for

TEMPERANCE MAY BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—Prohibitionists and temperance workers in New Zealand have long been agitating for temperance teaching in the state schools, and a deputation that waited on the new Minister of Education, C. J. Parr, recently obtained a satisfactory assurance.

It was pointed out to the Minister that already teachers were able to give temperance instruction under the general heading of hygiene, but this permission was permissive only, and the result was that no instruction was given. The deputation asked that temperance instruction be made one of the ordinary subjects of the school curriculum. They did not ask that instruction should have any reference to prohibition or to voting at licensing polls, or anything of that sort; but that children should be informed of the facts concerning the effects of alcohol.

In reply, the Minister said he would look at the subject from the point of view of the parent, and he did not think that any parent, no matter what his views or habits were, could object to his child being soundly instructed in temperance and the dangers of alcohol.

"I am fully disposed to agree that the time has arrived when the teaching of temperance in the schools, sound instruction upon alcohol in relation to the human body, should be given more in detail and more specifically. I have been considering the best method of teaching the subject, and have already resolved upon a plan of action. I propose to see that every teacher in the scheme of work he prepares for the year should make provision for some portion of time to be devoted to the subject. I think that this will be an easy matter."

"Inspectors will be instructed to see that in every scheme of work the teacher has given instruction with regard to the subject of alcohol. The inspectors will ascertain from the school diary what instruction has been given in this subject in the course of the year, and in their oral examinations, they will be expected to put questions to the children which will indicate the nature and extent of the teaching received."

LABOR SHORTAGE IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—For the first time in many months there is a scarcity of labor reported by the industries of this part of Ontario. Government employment bureaux in the various cities are faced with a plethora of applicants for work and a dearth of requests from employers of labor. This is ascribed to some extent to the fact that thousands of men left Ontario to work in the harvest fields of the west. The bureaux until recently had many regular "callers" who have ceased to come since the harvest has started. No difficulty in obtaining men for positions this winter is anticipated, though it is not unlikely that new industrial activity in the spring will strain the labor market.

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MONKEY CLEANERS AND DYERS

PROHIBITION IS BIG NEW YORK ISSUE

Importance of Electing Right Kind of Governor Pointed Out and Great Need of Repealing the Nullification Beer Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Prohibition is the big issue in the gubernatorial election in this State. In the Democratic Party there is no contest, Gov. A. E. Smith being a candidate for reelection; but in the Republican Party there is a contest between Judge Nathan L. Miller, Anti-Prohibitionist, and Senator George F. Thompson, dry.

"The election of the right kind of a governor now is important to prohibition, because, unless he signs it, any bill passed by the Legislature must be passed by a two-thirds vote in both Senate and Assembly, which is often hard to get," says William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. In the American issue, the league's organ, "The Governor's mere failure to sign a bill passed during the last part of the session kills it without any chance to pass it over his veto. In addition, the Governor's influence may prevent a Legislature controlled by his party from passing a bill at all, thus saving him from being obliged to take a public stand upon it."

Defiance of Federal Government

"The vital prohibition issue in this state is to repeal the nullification beer act, which although invalidated, still stands as a defiance of federal government by the law-making power of New York, and to pass a state enforcement law equivalent to the national law, which will give state courts jurisdiction and make it the duty of state officials to help punish violations of the prohibition amendment."

"The people of New York State," Mr. Anderson says, "are spending more than \$50,000,000 a year for the maintenance of a state law enforcement machine composed of police, sheriffs, deputies, constables, state troopers, prosecuting officers and the courts. Unless a law is passed permitting the people to get the benefit of this machine, which they are compelled to support in any event, then they must be taxed extra to build a federal law enforcement machine large enough to supply the omission and do the work."

Wet Machine Candidate

"Judge Nathan L. Miller, one candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, is wet, and is backed and will be controlled by wet Republican Old Guard bosses, who joined with Tammany in passing the nullification beer act; who at the request of the brewers eliminated from the Republican state platform the declaration for a repeal of the nullification act which was in the tentative draft and who are in the conspiracy to discredit national prohibition by having it generally violated," according to Mr. Anderson. "As the wet machine candidate," he says, "Judge Miller is opposed to the repeal of the beer act and to the passage of the right sort of state enforcement legislation. Neither could be passed over his veto and in all probability his influence would prevent their being passed at all, in order to save him from being put on record."

"Senator George F. Thompson, who is the only candidate running in open defiance of corrupt boss control of party and politics, and the only candidate who stands for the retention of the primary as the last defensive weapon of the people against the bosses and political legislature and political corruption, was the indispensable ratification leader in the Legislature and also led in the fight for prohibition enforcement. He is the only candidate publicly pledged to the repeal of the beer act, the passage of an honest state enforcement law and loyal observance by New York of the prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution."

"Silliest of Futilities"

Major-General O'Ryan's Denunciation of Liquor Interests' Claim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Officers and men of the New York organization of the American Legion had no hesitancy yesterday in saying to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan's vigorous support of prohibition and the reception given his words by the delegates were the outstanding features of the state convention at Albany from a national or universal viewpoint, as distinguished from the purely local or organization viewpoint.

The approval of the majority was clearly indicated by the applause. The fact that no resolution was drawn up placing the organization on record in the matter was not significant, said Hugh Winfield Robertson, assistant to the New York State commander. The second paragraph of the preamble to the legion's constitution covers the legion's attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment, he said. It is the purpose of the legion "to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States; to maintain

law and order," the sentence reads. The Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement measures are part of the nation's laws. It is the purpose of the legion to support them and to oppose efforts to evade or nullify them, the New York officers of the legion said.

"Noisy Minority" Failed

Numerous attempts have been made by a "noisy minority," it was pointed out, to incorporate in national and state conventions an expression of disapproval of prohibition, but these attempts have failed. The opportunity of the clear-thinking majority came when Major-General O'Ryan constituted himself their spokesman on the subject.

"Among all the futilities of the alcohol interests," Major-General O'Ryan said, referring to the reliance of the liquor interests on the world war veterans to overturn the law, "this reliance is the silliest of them all."

There is no doubt that the decided stand of Major-General O'Ryan on the subject will have its influence on the national delegates at the forthcoming national convention, the New York officers said.

The major-general said, regarding prohibition: "Most of us were brought up under the old order of things, and it is natural that we should dislike interference with our established customs and habits. To most of us the amount of liquor we were accustomed to take was harmless. Nevertheless, it is true that for generations a great percentage of crime, poverty, disease, and unhappiness among our people was traceable to the use of alcohol. None but the blind and those whose self-interest obscures their judgment, can deny the record in relation to liquor. Every former soldier here knows at least in a general way of the unparalleled benefit which accrued to our army as the result of the prohibition of liquor at the camps, and yet this prohibition was declared and enforced not only over the protests of those whose interests were adversely affected, but also of some who professed to believe that a man could not be a good soldier if liquor was denied him."

Attempt to Becloud Issue

"One officer is reported to have stated that if such prohibition were made to apply to his regiment there would be a mutiny. I mention these things in the light of the subsequent benefits derived by the army from prohibition, to indicate that every great moral issue which comes before the public is at times beclouded by the influence and activities of fakers and fools."

"Most certainly, prohibition goes to the very soul of our national life, and is a moral issue. It is furthermore an issue which in conscience and out of regard for the morals, health and happiness of the coming generations, you cannot ignore. Don't duck it. Get right on it, for as an issue it will crop out from time to time, so long as the forces of hell can organize support among the weak, the selfish and the morally blind. I think these sentiments reflect the conscience of the veterans, although they may startle those who are relying upon a rum-loving army of veterans to overturn the law. Among all the futilities of alcohol interests, this reliance is the silliest of all."

"It seems to me that there are two considerations which should prompt every good citizen to support and uphold prohibition. The first is, that while the law may be an interference, and an unnecessary one, with our rights, so far as the mass of us are concerned, we should nevertheless acclaim its provisions because of their beneficial effect upon the great and substantial minority, who, without its restraint, might become the victims of alcoholic excess. In other words, in view of the dreadful consequences which the record shows from the national use of liquor, the majority should forgo this form of relaxation for the benefit of the mass."

Benefit to Posterity

"The second consideration is that the hardship, if any hardship there be, in the application of this law, is borne wholly by those accustomed to using liquor. Those who know nothing of the use of liquor do not suffer annoyance by its deprivation. Therefore, we should reflect that if the law is continued and properly enforced, the present generation of young people will attain minority with no experience in the alleged pleasures of liquor and no annoyance following a prohibition of its use. They will attain to manhood with no more interest in liquor than they will have in opium or the betel nut, and so we will have eliminated from the pathway of human progress probably its greatest stumbling block."

"Be not misled by the reports that stores of liquor are held by some of our millionaires, or by the frequent evidence that here and there the law is not being enforced. Viewed from the national standpoint, such stores of liquor as may be in the possession of individuals will not affect the great benefits to be gained by the nation as a whole. In a few years at most, these private stores will have disappeared, and with equal certainty the law will be more efficiently enforced, until the mass of the people find little pleasure or pain in evading it."

Mayors to Be Held Responsible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

TRENTON, New Jersey—Supreme Court Justice Parker, in advising indictment of all those who sell intoxicating liquors in New Jersey without a state license, says that the mayors of the various municipalities will be held strictly responsible for the enforcement of the prohibition law. Some city executives claimed that the Volstead Act in New Jersey could not be enforced by any person other than a revenue agent, and this greatly encouraged the sale of intoxicants.

UNUSUAL INTEREST IN ILLINOIS PRIMARY

Factional Fight for Control of Republican Forces—Heavy Vote Expected—Liquor and Dry Advocates Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With 500,000 women voters and the prospect of an exceptionally heavy Republican male vote, great political interest in this State attaches to the primary tomorrow, when municipal, county, state and congressional candidates will be nominated for the Republican and Democratic tickets. The usual apathy in primaries has been dispelled by a factional fight for control of the Republican forces, and by the prohibition enforcement issue. The Democrats, being a united minority, have received little attention in the primary campaign.

Liquor interests have put in the field or endorsed a candidate for nearly every office, in the hope of securing wet enforcement officers, a wet Legislature, and wet congressmen. Since they cannot hope for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, nullification of the Volstead Act is their program.

Anti-Saloon League Active

The Anti-Saloon League of Illinois has put on one of the most active campaigns of its career, in order to bring out the dry vote. In many cases there are two or three dry candidates for the same office against one wet candidate. Drys are undoubtedly in the majority in this State, and lest a wet candidate slip in through splitting of the dry vote, the Anti-Saloon League has endorsed one candidate for each office and asked its followers to vote only for the indorsed dry candidate. With few exceptions, the men indorsed are Republicans, while the wets have indorsed Republicans and Democrats about equally.

William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, and his extensive political organization of city job-holders, is attempting to wrest the control of the Republican Party of the State from Gov. Frank O. Lowden and his colleagues. The Thompson machine has been likened to "Tammany," of New York City. While the New York organization is Democratic, and the Chicago group Republicans, their methods are said to have much in common.

Two Opposing Factions

Although neither is running for office, Governor Lowden and Mayor Thompson have been the outstanding personalities in the campaign. The Lowden faction identifies itself as the "No-Tammany-in-Illinois" ticket, while the Thompson forces term the Lowden followers "The Public-Utility Ticket." Governor Lowden, whose term expires January 1, is not a candidate for re-nomination, but is supporting John G. Oglesby, Opposing Mr. Oglesby is Len Small on the Thompson ticket. Each organization has a complete list of candidates down to county and municipal offices.

The record of Governor Lowden in putting the State in a flourishing financial condition is contrasted with the bankrupt treasury of the City of Chicago under Mayor Thompson's administration. The city expects to be \$5,000,000 in debt by the end of the year, and is now paying bills in script. While there is no outright stand by either Governor Lowden or Mayor Thompson on the liquor question, there is no doubt that the Thompson forces are arrayed on the side of the wets.

New York Primary

Interest Centers in Nomination of United States Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Interest in the primary elections today in this city and state center about the nomination of a United States Senator to succeed James W. Wadsworth Jr. Mrs. Ella Boole, president of the state Women's Christian Temperance Union, and George Henry Payne, city tax commissioner, are both seeking the Republican nomination, and Senator Wadsworth is asking renomination. Mrs. Boole is supported by large numbers of women throughout the state, who object, not only to Senator Wadsworth's continued opposition to woman suffrage, in spite of requests from his party and the state Legislature, after suffrage was granted to New York women, to support the Federal measure, but also to his opposition to prohibition and to other progressive measures.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, chairman of the city League of Women Voters, and formerly chairman of the women's division of the Republican National Committee, has announced that she will vote for Mrs. Boole at the primaries and that she will oppose Senator Wadsworth vigorously, as she feels that he has not represented his constituents while in the Senate. As Miss Hay is one of the best known women in the state, having been a president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, it is felt that her stand is indicative of that of a large body of women voters. It is thought that many strong Republican districts will give their votes to Mrs. Boole, who is considered well qualified for such a position. The Anti-Saloon League of New York is also opposing Senator Wadsworth on account of his stand on prohibition.

In Democratic ranks Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady is opposing H. C. Walker, Lieutenant-Governor, for the United States Senate nomination. Miss Harriet May Mills, formerly president of the state suffrage association, is seeking nomination as secretary of state.

Each party in unofficial state convention picked a ticket, but in the Re-

publican ranks an almost complete opposition ticket will be presented to primary voters. State Senator George F. Thompson, dry, is seeking the gubernatorial nomination in opposition to Judge Nathan L. Miller, anti-prohibitionist. Both Senator Thompson and Mrs. Boole appear on the Prohibition ticket as candidates for nomination for governor and United States senator respectively.

A large number of congressmen will be nominated and the five Socialist assemblymen ousted from the state Legislature at the last regular session will be candidates for reelection. And there are Socialist candidates for all other offices to be filled.

Exclusion of Socialists Protested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—S. John Block, state chairman of the Socialist Party, has protested to Mayor John F. Hylan against exclusion of Socialists as watchers at the polls in the five districts where Democrats and Republicans have united in a fusion ticket against the Socialists, at the special election to fill the vacancies caused by the expulsion last winter from the State Assembly of five Socialist representatives. Mr. Block demands that the number of watchers be evenly divided between the fusionists and the Socialists.

UNITED STATES ARMY AIRSHIP MANEUVERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Army air service officials received a report yesterday on the first fleet maneuvers of army dirigible airships, held on Saturday at Langley Field. Three semi-rigid craft participated. Under command of Capt. Byron B. Daggett, fleet commander, battle evolutions, including an attack formation, were carried out in the air above Hampton Roads and the naval base.

A 400-foot Italian ship is soon to be added to the army airship fleet.

PRINCE OF WALES ON WAY HOME

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The British cruiser Renown, having on board the Prince of Wales, who is returning to England after a tour which has included the Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand and Australia, has reached this port.

MR. COLBY DENIES MEXICAN REPORT

Secretary of State Said Not to Have Seen Mr. Iglesias Calderon—Conditions Precedent to Recognition Are Numerous

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In regard to the alleged communication from Don Fernando Iglesias Calderon, special envoy of the de la Huerta Mexican Government, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, in which he said that he had advised the President of an interview with Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, which encouraged him to believe that the differences between the United States and Mexico might easily be settled, State Department officials said yesterday that the Mexican envoy had never seen Mr. Colby, nor was the Secretary aware of ever having seen Mr. Iglesias Calderon.

The Mexican envoy's alleged note contained the statement that Mr. Colby had told him that "the President might state that, as a matter of fact, relations exist and that they are extremely cordial."

It was learned yesterday that recognition of the present Mexican Government depended on many things, none of which had yet been satisfactorily arranged by the Mexican envoy or his government. First is the matter of protection of American rights, on which the State Department has insisted since those rights were jeopardized. The record of the department is clear on this matter and has not deviated since the controversy arose. The oil question is but one of many subjects, which include agricultural, mining, manufacturing and banking matters. Reparation for wrongs and compensation for losses sustained are other features of the problem in which the State Department is interested and which have not been settled.

Advices from Mexico City report that the feeling prevails there as a result of the report of Mr. Iglesias Calderon that the United States is yielding to the superior Mexican statesmanship and that the oil and other controversies between the two

governments will be settled as Mexico wishes.

Officials of the department were surprised by the recent statement of President de la Huerta, as reported in the press, advocating "internationalism" with the elimination of national boundaries. The question whether this represents the sentiment of Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, is receiving official attention.

Efforts of other Mexican representatives of the de la Huerta government to see officials of the State Department, men who are not accredited as Don Fernando Iglesias Calderon is, has also tended to confuse the situation. It was said yesterday.

One of the new emissaries is Robert Pesquera, financial agent of the de la Huerta government in New York and formerly an official under President Carranza, who has sought to make an appointment with Mr. Colby to discuss the question of recognition. Doubt was expressed at the department yesterday whether he would be received, since Mr. Iglesias Calderon, who has discussed the situation with Norman H. Davis, Under-Secretary of State, is officially regarded as the representative of his government.

MODIFICATION OF COAL ORDER SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DAYTON, Ohio—The Public Utilities Commission has adopted a determined course to secure modification of Interstate Commerce Commission priority rulings which provide for sending Ohio coal to the northwest and New England.

In a letter to the Michigan and Indiana utilities commission, Ohio commissioners ask them to participate in a joint conference in Ohio on September 15, to secure concerted action. The letter asserts that if the priority orders remain in full effect until lake traffic ceases, "a fuel famine of most serious consequences is most inevitable in the middle west."

Usually by October 1, the letter says, bins of Ohio consumers contain at least 70 per cent of the winter's requirements, but now the supply is less than 25 per cent, and in many districts less than 10 per cent.

The Ohio commission proposes as a remedy that cars be loaded at the mines for Ohio consumption at least two days a week.

PROTEST AGAINST IRISH PROPAGANDA

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Ulster League of North America, Inc., has forwarded the following message to Mr. Lloyd George, Premier of Great Britain, defining its attitude on the Irish question, in part as follows:

"The agitation in this country in behalf of an Irish Republic and the release of Lord Mayor MacSwiney from prison is absolutely manufactured propaganda by the extreme Irish element representing but a very small fraction of the public sentiment of this country. The American conscience and intelligence now demands that a halt be called to the campaign of misrepresenting that has been carried on, more particularly during the past two years, with the object of sowing dissension between two great nations. We welcome present assurances of a determination to maintain at all costs law and order in a country too long dominated by an unscrupulous and ungrateful faction, and pledge ourselves to spare no effort in the way of enlightenment in this connection."

The expression, purporting to be that of the sentiment of 20,000,000 of the American people, is signed by James Ray, president of the league. A copy is being sent to Sir Edward Carson, Belfast, Ireland.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Substantiation of assertions by the Wayne County Civic Association that the proposed constitutional amendment to abolish private and parochial schools would promote the cause of Americanism, has been given by the Socialists of the State of Michigan. The party has adopted a resolution protesting against the proposal, and pledging all efforts to defeat it. A Russian Communistic school is one of the several private centers which will be put out of operation if the amendment is carried, according to James Hamilton, president of the civic association.

Another active campaign is being waged by the Holy Name Society, a Roman Catholic organization which has placed leaders in charge of various districts to direct counter propaganda.

\$2,000,000 Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc. General Mortgage Series C 7% Gold Bonds

To be dated January 1, 1920, and to mature January 1, 1930

Interest payable January 1 and July 1. The Company, in so far as permitted by law, will pay interest without deduction for any Federal Income Tax not in excess of 2%. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000; bonds of \$1,000 registrable as to principal only. Fully registered bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon bonds of \$1,000 and registered bonds interchangeable. Redeemable at the option of the Company upon thirty days' notice at 105% and interest on any interest date. Series A Bonds have been listed on the New York Stock Exchange and application will be made to list the Series B and these Series C Bonds.

Total General Mortgage Bonds Authorized \$100,000,000.

Outstanding, Series A 5%, \$5,500,000; Series B 6%, \$3,000,000; Series C 7% (this issue), \$2,000,000; total outstanding, \$10,500,000.

Authorized by the Public Service Commission for the First District of the State of New York

Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee

A letter from Mr. M. S. Sloan, President of the Company, copies of which will be supplied on request, is summarized as follows:

Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., does all the electric light and power business in the Borough of Brooklyn (except the Twenty-ninth Ward), City of New York, serving a population estimated at over 1,600,000. The Company or its predecessors have been successfully engaged in supplying electric light and power since 1885.

The General Mortgage Bonds are the direct obligations of Brooklyn Edison Company, Inc., and are secured by a mortgage on all its real and personal property now owned or hereafter acquired, subject only to \$11,996,000 underlying bonds. The General Mortgage closes the mortgages securing these underlying bonds, no more of which may be issued.

Junior to the General Mortgage Bonds, there are outstanding \$1,645,600 Debenture Bonds and \$17,354,400 Capital Stock. Dividends have been paid at the rate of 8% per

annum since 1904. The present quoted prices for these securities indicate a market equity over and above these General Mortgage Bonds exceeding \$15,000,000.

Additional Bonds may be issued for refunding purposes and for 80% of the cost or reasonable value, whichever is less, of additional property or securities of similar companies; and only upon authorization of the Public Service Commission. In no event may additional Bonds be issued for property or securities unless net earnings, as defined in the mortgage, have been at least twice the annual interest charges upon all outstanding underlying mortgage bonds and all Bonds issued under this General Mortgage, together with those applied for.

The table below shows the growth of the Company's earning power and the favorable relation between income and interest charges on its funded debt:

Calendar Year	Gross Earnings	Operating Expenses, Taxes and Plant Reserve	Gross Income	Interest on Funded Debt	Balance
1915	\$7,000,814	\$4,569,530	\$2,431,284	\$791,175	\$1,640,109
1916	8,204,808	5,014,050	3,190,758	685,540	2,507,218
1917	8,381,055	5,511,982	2,869,073	711,241	2,157,832
1918	8,854,301	6,162,445	2,691,856	715,374	1,976,482
1919	10,850,114	7,489,102	3,351,012	954,791	2,396,221
Year ended June 30					
1920	12,098,234	8,709,868	3,388,366	1,037,743	2,350,623

For the year ended June 30, 1920, Gross Income was more than 2.8 times the annual interest charge on all General Mortgage Bonds outstanding, including this issue, and all underlying bonds. Gross Income for the five years ended December 31, 1919, averaged more than 3 3/4 times the interest on the Company's entire funded debt outstanding during that period.

Price 95 and interest, to yield about 7 3/4%

When, as and if issued and received by us. It is expected that Temporary Bonds of \$1,000 denomination or receipts will be ready for delivery about September 17.

All legal details pertaining to this issue will be subject to the approval of Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

NEW YORK LONDON LIVERPOOL PARIS HAVRE BRUSSELS

ARTHUR L. DEVENS, Boston Correspondent, 111 Devonshire Street

We do not guarantee the statements and figures contained herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MOTOR ORDERS CANCELLATIONS

Automobile Business at Detroit Is Said to Be Not Seriously Affected, and This Will Be One of Industry's Prosperous Years

DETROIT, Michigan—A survey of the automobile industry to ascertain whether cancellation of orders has affected Detroit plants as seriously as some reports would have it, proved that while there have been some cancellations, this condition is not general, and the automotive business is in a good way to enjoy one of the most profitable years in its history.

Managers of sales forces cite two reasons for the slight slump in orders: Refusals of banks to care for many of the dealers and inability of the dealer to finance himself, and normal cancellations of this period of the year arising from the desire of the purchaser whose car has been delayed to have his order held over the winter.

The matter of credit has been eased, sales managers said, by finance companies, and the automotive business is in a good way to enjoy one of the most profitable years in its history.

Orders Are Ample

A. McNaughton, sales manager of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, said cancellations were not affecting his plants, and sufficient orders were on the books to keep the factory going for some time.

The Columbia Motor Car Corporation is operating 70 to 75 per cent of capacity, according to Walter Daley, sales manager.

"Dealers have been unable to get credit. This will be remedied during September through assistance by finance companies, and we expect one of the most prosperous months yet experienced," said Mr. Daley.

"Dodge Brothers is running at the greatest capacity in history," said C. W. Matheson, sales manager.

The Ford Motor Car Company reports no cancellations. July production is said to be far in excess of June output.

A high official of the General Motors Corporation said the situation has eased up. He believes, however, that demand is far in excess of the pre-war demand. Financing, he declared, is the biggest problem. Finance companies operating on a reasonable basis and not overcharging are giving the automobile industry greatly needed assistance.

Finances Are Needed

H. M. Lee, president and general manager of the Duplex Truck Company, says: "Investigation proves there is plenty of business awaiting us as soon as it can be financed, and we are confident there would have been a steady growth and expansion in our business throughout the year had not the banks taken the action they did toward handling motor truck paper."

"Our business has kept up with practically no cancellations," said Vice-President von Schlegel of the Hupp Motors Corporation.

From the office of the general manager of the Packard Motor Car Company came the information that the only apparent falling off in demand is that "resulting from propaganda hostile to the automobile industry, which, in many localities has had the effect of keeping the retail collections at retail distributors. Retail collections are good. The labor situation seems to have improved, as supply more nearly equals demand, and, according to our figures, is more efficient."

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, September 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—Gordon Kiser of M. C. Kiser Co.; Magnolia.

Dallas, Texas.—F. A. Brown of Brown Bumkner & Co.; United States.

Kingston, Jamaica.—A. Lopez; Essex.

Lebanon, Pa.—W. L. Moly; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Messrs. Stewart & Stewart Daus Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Phillips of Erwin Phillips Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Nashville, Tenn.—M. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Touraine.

New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—J. G. Asay; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—B. F. Purviance; Adams.

St. Louis, Mo.—R. W. Dittman of G. F. Dittman & Co.; Touraine.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 116 Essex Street, Boston.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois—In its weekly review of the wholesale dry goods trade the John V. Farwell Company says: The month of September has started out with a very good sales increase, although buyers still hold to their disposition of purchasing only for immediate needs. Buyers are arriving in this market in larger numbers compared with corresponding week last year. Visiting merchants report that they have not covered their requirements for fall in ready-to-wear lines.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT

NEW YORK, New York—The oil fields of the United States yielded a record amount in July, at 38,419,000 barrels, exceeding June, a record month, by 1,124,000 barrels. Oklahoma production was 9,287,000 barrels, or almost 300,000 daily, while California produced 8,583,000, or nearly 277,000 daily.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Allied Chem	59 1/2	61	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	135 1/2	135 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Am Inter Corp	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Am Loco	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Woolen	82 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Anacosta	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Atchafalaya	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
At Gulf & W I	137 1/2	141 1/2	137 1/2	141 1/2
Bald Lumber	107 1/2	108 1/2	106 1/2	107 1/2
Balt & Ohio	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Beth Steel	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Can Pacifi	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Can Leather	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2
Chandler	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Chic M & St P	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Chic R I & Pac	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chino	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Corn Products	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Cruce Steel	124 1/2	124 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Gen Motors	21 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Goodrich	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Paper	79 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
French Rep	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Kendall	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Marine	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
do pfd	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Met Pet	172 1/2	174 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Mid States	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Midvale	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mo Pacific	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
N Y Central	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
N Y N H & H	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
No Pacific	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Pack Am Pet	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
do B	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Penn	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Piercer-Arrow	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pack Alge	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Reading	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Rep Iron & St	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Roy Dnt N Y	87 1/2	88 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Sinclair	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
So Pac	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
St. Paul	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Studebaker	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Texas Co	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Texas & Pac	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Trans Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Un Pacific	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
U S Rubber	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
U S Steel	88 1/2	89 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Utah Copper	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Westinghouse	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Willamette	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Total sales	356,200 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	85.98	90.02	89.94	89.98
Lib 1st 4s	85.44	85.60	85.44	85.60
Lib 2d 4s	84.90	85.00	84.82	85.00
Lib 1st 4 1/2s	85.80	85.86	85.70	85.72
Lib 2d 4 1/2s	85.02	85.06	84.90	84.90
Lib 3rd 4 1/2s	88.48	88.48	88.14	88.26
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	85.24	85.26	85.04	85.04
Lib 4 3/4s	95.46	95.50	95.42	95.50
Lib 3 3/4s	95.42	95.46	95.40	95.46

FAVORITES WIN ON OPENING DAY

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, Former Champion, Wins in First Round of Women's Tennis Tournament in Straight Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — With few exceptions all the favorites came through with victories in the opening of the women's United States national lawn tennis championship tournament on the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts at St. Martin's, Monday.

One of the few upsets was the elimination of Mrs. M. B. Huff of the Philadelphia Country Club by Miss Leslie Bancroft, of the Longwood Cricket Club, of Boston. The New England girl, who has been playing exceptionally well all season, won in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss A. B. Townsend, of the Merion Cricket Club, who holds the Delaware state singles title, eliminated Miss Evelyn Seavey, champion of Kansas City, in a two set match, 6-3, 6-3. Mrs. F. I. Mallory, former national champion advanced without losing a game.

The Pacific coast entrants all came through as expected. Mrs. R. M. Launchman, disposed of Mrs. Sidney Wolf, of Harrison, 6-3, 7-5; Miss Helen Baker, who ranked No. 5 in the national list last year, easily defeated Miss C. Gould of St. Louis, one of the best women players in the middle west, 6-0, 6-1; and late in the afternoon Miss Eleanor Tallen, put Mrs. S. B. Gibbs, of Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, out of the tournament, 6-3, 6-4.

One of the longest and hardest-fought matches of the first day was staged between Mrs. Robert Leroy of the West Side Club of New York and Mrs. E. V. Lynch, of the New York Tennis Club, in which the former won, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Mrs. N. W. Niles, of the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, showed fine tennis in defeating Miss Cecelia Riegel, Beifield, 6-3, 6-1, and Miss Edith Sigourney, looked upon as one of the favorites, but her clubmate, Miss Rosemary Newton, out of the running, in straight sets, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, of Philadelphia, national semi-finalist last year, withdrew her entry at the last minute. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

—Preliminary Round

Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. J. I. Rogers, Merion C. C., 6-1, 6-0.

Miss Mary Law, Merion C. C., defeated Miss Elsie Trevore, West Side, by default.

Miss Alice Bayard, Essex C. C., defeated Mrs. Joseph Grubb, Wayne, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss A. B. Townsend, Merion C. C., defeated Miss Evelyn Seavey, Kansas City, 6-3, 6-3.

Mrs. S. B. Gibbs, Swarthmore, defeated Miss Deborah Seal, Merion C. C., 6-4, 7-5.

Miss Eleanor Tennant, California, defeated Miss Caronna Winn, West Side, by default.

Mrs. Robert Leroy, West Side, defeated Mrs. G. S. Harvey, Philadelphia C. C., by default.

Mrs. E. V. Lynch, New York Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. J. E. Bailey, Baltimore C. C., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side, defeated Mrs. DeForest Candee, West Side, by default.

Mrs. W. P. Newhall, Germantown C. C., defeated Miss Madeline Mulchrine, New York, 6-1, 6-2.

Miss P. A. Ballin, West Side, defeated Miss Lillian Scharrman, Brooklyn, 6-0, 7-2.

Mrs. Richard Nalle, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. Robert Herold, Beifield C. C., 7-5, 2-6, 8-6.

Miss Helene Pollack, West Side, defeated Mrs. B. Borden, Washington, 6-0, 6-0.

Mrs. R. S. Leachman, California, defeated Miss Helen Rice, Stockbridge, 6-3, 7-5.

Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore C. C., defeated Miss Gertrude Oshelmer, Huntington Valley C. C., 6-4, 6-1.

Mrs. N. F. Kerbaugh, Beifield C. C., defeated Mrs. M. Straff, West Side, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Marjorie Hires, Kansas City, defeated Miss Odette Pher, West Side, by default.

Miss Peggy Ferguson, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Miss Elizabeth Strubing, Philadelphia C. C., 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Edith Sigourney, Longwood, defeated Miss Rosemary Newton, Longwood, 6-0, 6-3.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, West Side, defeated Miss Rene Christy, Point Judith C. C., 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Margaret Davis, St. Paul, defeated Miss Catherine Gans, Cape May, 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Helen Baker, California, defeated Miss M. C. Gould, St. Louis, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Louise Baker, Cactus, Bayhead, defeated Mrs. A. C. Butler, Longwood, by default.

Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side, defeated Mrs. W. H. Newhall, Germantown C. C., 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Edward Gamble, Baltimore C. C., defeated Miss G. M. Hoffer, Englewood, by default.

Miss N. W. Niles, Longwood, defeated Miss Cecelia Riegel, Beifield, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. W. T. Allen, Merion C. C., defeated Miss Mary Porcher, Philadelphia C. C., 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Leslie Bancroft, Longwood, defeated Mrs. M. B. Huff, Philadelphia C. C., 6-3, 6-2.

Mrs. F. I. Briggs, Peiham C. C., defeated Mrs. C. C. Madala, Merion C. C., 6-2, 6-2.

Miss Venette Willard, Merion C. C., defeated Mrs. Barger Wallach, West Side, by default.

Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood, defeated Miss Margaret Weiner, Germantown C. C., 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Ransom Wood, West Side, defeated Miss Pauline Penno, Longwood, 6-2, 6-0.

Mrs. Edward Duke, West Side, defeated Mrs. A. D. Smoker, Beifield C. C., 6-1, 6-1.

First Round

Miss M. D. Thayer, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. Mary Law, Merion C. C., 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Roberta Esch, Cleveland, defeated

W. J. BATES WINS THE STATE TITLE

Captures the California Men's Singles Tennis Championship by Defeating Merwin Griffin

BERKELEY, California — W. J. Bates, the University of California tennis star, won the California State single championship on the courts of the Berkeley Tennis Club here Sunday. All play for state titles was completed and a new quota of rulers appeared who will hold sway on the Golden State courts for the next year.

Bates has been the star of the tournament this year. Saturday he eliminated Howard Kinsey of the San Francisco Olympic Club in a four-set match. Merwin Griffin was the runner-up in Sunday's play. The first set went to Bates handily at 6-1, but Griffin came back and took the second at 6-3. The third set went to deuce, but Bates rallied and came out ahead, 7-5. In the final set Bates started in whirlwind fashion, running three games, losing one and taking two more. Griffin braced and took the next three games, making the count 5-3. Bates' service, which had troubled him during Griffin's winning streak, steadied at this juncture and he took the next two games after a hard battle. The final game went to deuce five times.

Robert and Howard Kinsey successfully defended their state doubles title against Bates and John Parker in the finals of the men's doubles. Bates, after his match with Griffin, was unable to hold up his end in net play, while Parker had trouble with his service and was not fast enough to stop the volleys of the smashing Olympic game.

Mrs. C. G. Clute defeated Miss Johanna Guenaburger for the women's singles title in straight sets 6-1, 6-1. Mrs. Clute was steadier throughout the play and her consistently well-played shots never allowed doubt as to the final outcome. The women's doubles title went to Misses Lucy and Anna McCune of Capitola. They defeated the former champions, Miss Carmen Tarilton and Mrs. J. C. Cushing, in straight sets. The backhand work of Miss Lucy McCune was the best that has been seen in California courts in some time. In the mixed doubles event Howard Kinsey and Mrs. Cushing defeated Ray Johnson and Miss Lucy McCune. Kinsey was master of the situation throughout. Johnson was unable to cover the court and his drives hit the net constantly.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Cincinnati did not score off Eppa Rixey until the ninth. Her two runs then were unavailing against Philadelphia's lead of six. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Philadelphia... 10 1 2 0 1 0 1 x- 6 8 1

Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 0

Batteries—Rixey and Withrow; Eller and Allen. Umpires—Moran and Rieger.

BROOKLYN WINS TWO

BROOKLYN, New York—Brooklyn took both games in yesterday's double-header, the first, 7 to 3, and the second, 7 to 2. Chicago got many hits but showed little ability to score. The scores:

First Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn... 0 3 0 1 2 0 0 1 x- 7 12 1

Chicago... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 3 10 1

Batteries—Effer and Krueger; Alexander, Carter and O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

Second Game

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Brooklyn... 3 0 2 0 0 0 2 7 8 1

Chicago... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 9 5 3

Batteries—Marquard, Manfauux and Miller; Martin, Jones, Bailey and O'Farrell. Umpires—Quigley and O'Day.

BOSTON WINS SHUTOUT

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Pittsburgh got only three hits and no runs off John Scott yesterday, while Boston scored three times. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Boston... 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 x- 7 8 1

Pittsburgh... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 10 1

Batteries—Scott and Gowdy; Adams, Zinn and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

ST. LOUIS IS SHUT OUT

NEW YORK, New York—Fred Toney pitched a shutout game against St. Louis yesterday. New York got six of her seven runs in the second inning. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York... 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 0 x- 7 8 1

St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 10 1

Batteries—Toney and Snyder; Doak, Scott, Lyons and Clemens. Umpires—Scott and McCormick and Harrison.

MANOR FIELD CLUB WINS

NEW YORK, New York—Defeating the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club by 41 runs in a low-scoring game, the team of the Manor Field Cricket Club won the deciding game in the annual competition of the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association at West Brighton Saturday, thereby retaining the championship for another year. Of the batsmen who went to the wicket, only one, R. G. Ormsby, was able to get into double figures for Manor Field. Of the 15 games contested by Manor Field only one was lost and one drawn.

UNITED STATES WINS

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Seniors' Golf Association of the United States won for another year the Duke of Devonshire's cup in annual tournament with the Seniors of Canada here Friday. The score was 20 to 15, the Americans taking nine games and the Canadians seven. One was halved.

COACH J. B. PRICE NAMED

LANCASTER, Pennsylvania—Dr. J. B. Price has been chosen coach of the various athletic teams of Franklin and Marshall College, to succeed B. W. Dickson, who goes to the coaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania.

GAR WOOD JR. II WINS GOLD NUGGET

DETROIT, Michigan—Gar Wood Jr. II, of the Detroit Yacht Club, with G. A. Wood at the wheel, took the second heat and first prize in the Gar Wood \$5000 gold nugget race in the Gold Cup regatta here Sunday. Wood's boat finished the 43 1/4-mile heat alone, two other starters having been forced out after completing more than half the heat.

Wood's elapsed time for the distance was 59.35m., an average of 43.5 statute miles an hour. Sure Cure, of the Detroit Yacht Club, winner of Saturday's heat, and Miss Nassau, of the Cleveland Yacht Club, were disqualified by their failure to finish Sunday's heat, and it was decided not to run a third heat. The standing of the three contenders on points for the two heats was: Gar Wood Jr. II, 6; Sure Cure, 4; Miss Nassau, 3.

INCOCNITI WIN ANOTHER MATCH

Defeat All-Philadelphia Cricket Eleven in Three-Day Match by a Good Margin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — By a margin of 142 runs, the Incogniti Cricket Club of England defeated the All-Philadelphia eleven in the three-day match which came to a close at the Merion Cricket Club yesterday.

The Englishmen collected 259 runs in their second innings, which was completed early Monday. M. B. Burrows starting with a well-batted 87. Maj. G. H. M. Cartwright was runner-up with 57, and, with the exception of Brooks and Fowler, every man on the British eleven made one or more runs.

Philadelphia, in its start of the second round, got away splendidly through the stand of C. M. Graham, who batted 53 before he was bowled by Fowler. C. C. Morris, who made a century against the British last Saturday, came along with 28, and W. P. Newhall turned in 138, but after that the English bowling proved too much for the All-Stars to fathom, and they could not make any progress. The lineup and summary:

INCOCNITI—First Innings

ALL-PHILADELPHIA—First Innings

INCOCNITI—Second Innings

ALL-PHILADELPHIA—Second Innings

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Extras

Total

BOWLING ANALYSIS

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Total

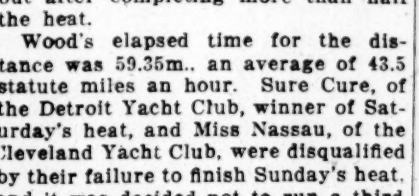
BOWLING ANALYSIS

Extras

Total

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 191
By P. F. Blake
Black Pieces 10



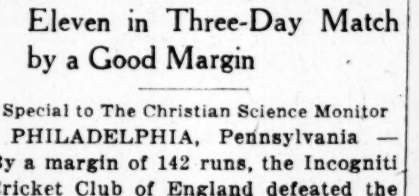
White Pieces 12
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 192

By James W. Harper
Whitley Bay, Northumberland, England

Sent especially to The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 7



White Pieces 8
White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 189. Kt-B8

No. 190. 1. P-R7 Pxp

2. P-R8 (Kt) Kt-Q3

3. P-R8 (Q) ch K-B2

4. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

5. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

6. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

7. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

8. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

9. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

10. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

11. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

12. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

13. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

14. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

15. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

16. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

17. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

18. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

19. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

20. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

21. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

22. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

23. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

24. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

25. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

26. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

27. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

28. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

29. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

30. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

31. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

32. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

33. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

34. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

35. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

36. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

37. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

38. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

39. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

40. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

41. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

42. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

43. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

44. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

45. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

46. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

47. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

48. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

49. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

50. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

51. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

52. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

53. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

54. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

55. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

56. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

57. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

58. P-K8 (Kt) ch K-B2

59. P-K8 (Q) ch K-B2

YORKSHIRE LEADS

PORTUGAL'S DUTY IS CLEARLY SHOWN

Country Must Get Rid of Some Politicians and Bring Back Conservative Elements, to Work Harmoniously

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The Portuguese Government finds it nearly impossible to give any serious attention to pressing matters of national importance and of a colonial and international character, while it is sunk so deeply in the thick quagmire of its own politics.

Antonio Granjo, the new Premier, has stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the amnesty to the monarchists and friends of Sidonio Paes (which amnesty he is inopportune—not for the reason it is unjust or too long delayed, but because it is a question of the discussion and settlement of which has a tendency to cause disruptions in Republican circles. Bernardino Machado, who recently tasted exile himself, and is now foremost among the Paes opponents, considers it will be a good thing for all those who believed either in monarchies or in conservative republicanism of the Paes kind, that they should be regenerated through suffering. He seems to dislike the Paes people more than the monarchies, chiefly because, apparently, they are more of a practical proposition than the others.

What is as clear as day to all impartial students of Portuguese affairs is that the country has now only two alternatives before it. It must abandon its present absurd politics and stop its anti-conservative craziness, bring back the conservative elements and set them to work harmoniously with others, not only cease playing into the hands of the profiteers and others who are feeding on the woes of the people, but punish them, and get rid of all its bad politicians who have delivered it into this present difficulty, or, on the other hand, it must go straight over to Bolshevism, as to which, as everybody knows, there is a real and immediate danger.

Bolshevism or Intervention

At the moment such is the state of political things that the chances seem to favor Bolshevism more than the straightening out in the other way. There is indeed another alternative in foreign intervention, the possibilities of which are much talked about, but that may be left unconsidered for the moment. Here it may be mentioned that among the new appointments are those of Col. Alves Pedrosa as Minister of the Interior and that of Flight Captain Lelo Portela as Civil Governor of Lisbon.

Colonial and other overseas affairs, as suggested, can receive but scant and careless attention in these times, and it is even remarkable to find them dealt with at all. But it has to be mentioned that recently amendments in the constitutional bill granting administrative autonomy to the colonies were brought before the Chamber of Deputies at Lisbon, and the upshot was a constitutional enactment creating high commissioners for the colonies and endowing them with more extensive powers than the former governors. A special commission is about to have a series of conferences with the Colonial Minister regarding the administration of the new law. Meantime it may be mentioned that the colonial administrations become pressing in various ways and are continually making representations to headquarters and showing their dissatisfaction at the way they are neglected.

The Governor of Angola has just asked the government for a credit of 1600 contos for the acquisition and erection of wireless telegraphy equipment in that Province. The Commercial Association of the colony of Loanda has cabled to the Senate asking that Norton de Matos should be nominated High Commissioner of that Province. Again, it is being mentioned that the express train between Lisbon and Madrid, which has only been running three times a week, will make the journey daily until the end of the summer, and that the Sud-express service between Lisbon and Paris will shortly be resumed. In ordinary circumstances these things might be considered happy signs of a restoration to normality and the beginning of a new progress, but they are regarded as little significance now when the seventh Cabinet in this year is in power and the politicians are discussing the ways and means, more than ever difficult, of how they can bring an eighth into being.

Capital and Production

At the present time, "O Seculo" rightly says, the best present for a family is a bit of good bread. This newspaper, which has spoken honestly and fearlessly of the state of things in the country, remarks that the poor satisfy their hunger in the best way they can, and that governmental failure is the cause of the many evils that afflict the people. The money greed of the newly-rich, the general financial unrest, the gambling outbreak on the Bolsa where great fortunes are being made, attract a dense population to Lisbon. The movements of capital do not correspond in any way to the necessities of production. The result is a sharp contrast which can surely be matched nowhere else, for here are misery and poverty at their worst amidst unbridled luxury. "Plutocratic robbery," says "O Seculo," "is organized to despoil the people, and the public finance finds itself threatened with the worst bankruptcy in Portuguese history. The public treasury exhausted, the national finance ruined. Then there is the fabulous expenditure of 1000 contos daily, a monstrous deficit, the

country depopulated, the towns full of parasites and unbridled luxury being displayed in them, the exchange continually lower and lower—comedians! comedians! comedians!"

The "Seculo" is the most authoritative newspaper, but many of the others of various political complexions are hot upon the same track. The Syndicalist paper, "A Batalha," says much the same things, but the Syndicalists generally give the impression in these days that they are biding their time and waiting for Portugal, when the politicians have done their worst with it, to fall like a ripe plum into their waiting hands.

"O Mundo" declares that the doubtful ambitions of the politicians compromise not only the prestige of the

THE ROMANCE OF COMMERCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The first thing that strikes the eye as one enters the office of Lord Leverhulme is a picture of the Archangel Michael, leader of the Hosts of the Lord. This fighting trait, turned to a good use, is characteristic of a man who has made for himself a fortune and a name, and who has secured for his work-people conditions and surroundings which many deem ideal. Port Sunlight, where Lever's Sunlight Soap is manufactured, is a model village, and everywhere, where

lamps. Then it began to be employed as fuel and for industrial purposes, and some method of transport that should be quicker and less laborious became absolutely necessary. The United States was, as usual, to the fore, by arranging to convey the oil vast distances in pipes. It was brought in this way to the sea, but barrels and casks were still used to transport it over the sea in ships, though the method was expensive and led to waste.

In the early sixties an idea occurred to a member of a firm whose ships sailed from Europe to India and the west coast of America. On these sailing vessels drinking water was carried in tall cylinders, and it occurred to this firm to use these cylinders for carrying oil. When steamships were introduced, the need of protection from fire became imperative and the Riedemann firm evolved a system of machinery for storing the oil in the after part of a vessel and further cutting it off by means of a water screen. This idea met at first with much opposition, and Riedemann found it impossible to get his experimental ship made in a German shipbuilding yard, and had to apply to England.

The first trans-Atlantic tank oil steamer was made at Palmer's Yard, Newcastle on Tyne. It was 300 feet long, driven by triple expansion, the engine being situated aft, and it carried 2307 gross tons of oil, 1502 tons net. From this time on, the trade developed steadily, and in 1902 a further invention enabled a Greenock firm to restore the engine to its present position amidships. No less than 18,000 tons of oil can now be carried in one vessel which can bring into the country in a year half the total amount of oil which used, under the old arrangement, to be brought by all the ships employed upon the work. Yet this great industry has been built up from quite little things, seemingly slight improvements suggested from time to time by men whose heart was in their work.

One of the greatest of all trade romances is that supplied by the rise of the Hanseatic League, that union of cities for the purpose of mutual commerce and protection which is so striking a feature of the history of the Middle Ages. Starting early in the thirteenth century, the power of the league grew so rapidly that it soon had to form its own courts of justice and enforce its own decrees in the 85 cities of which it was composed. During the heyday of its glory it acquired property in all the important countries of Europe, but after its decline in the seventeenth century this property was gradually sold. London Bridge station was built on ground belonging to the league as late as 1852.

Even more wonderful was the strength and tenacity of the traders of the Netherlands—that gallant, far-seeing little bourgeoisie which held the arrogance of Spain at bay and saved Holland. To this day Holland is the country of commerce par excellence, fulfilling Lord Leverhulme's definition of the right point of view. In Holland there is a ready sale for books on business, and especially for a series of books written by an English woolen merchant, James Platt, who, starting life as an errand boy, entirely self-educated, ran a big shop on successful lines for many years, but later took to speculation and went bankrupt. He then was made to stand two hours in what had been his own counting-house, while he explained the details of his business to the man who bought it—a vicissitude of fortune as great as any that could be found in the work of a writer of romance.

Commerce brings its risks and its responsibilities, but earnest work at its own reward. England may well be proud of her merchant princes when they number in their ranks such men as Sir Alfred Jones, Lord Leverhulme, Lord Armstrong, Sir James Coats and Lord Rhondda, whose daughter, Lady Mackworth, now carries on her father's affairs and has shown herself a capable woman of business.

NEW CHICAGO TRAFFIC PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago traffic regulations will be revised, following a conference between Capt. Morgan A. Collins, head of the Chicago traffic police, and Capt. John W. O'Connor of the New York police. Separately, one-way streets, and towers at busy corners are among the new features proposed.

HOTELS

EUROPEAN

Norland Hotel

GRANVILLE PLACE, LONDON, W. 1.

An establishment of about 90 rooms, designed for those who desire comfort and refinement, without the noise and expense of the huge caravansary. Situated in the heart of the West End a few minutes' ride from Selfridge's. Elegantly furnished by Maple. First class cuisine. In pension terms from £4 to £7 per week. Accommodation should be looked in advance.

British Pension, Geneva

Well-furnished.

Hot and cold water in each room. Central heating. Lift. Bath. Good cooking.

26, Bd. des Philosophes, near University and Theatre. A. MARGU-ERITE.

CENTRAL

HOTEL KUPPER

11 and 13, Rue de la Harpe, Paris, 5th.

Automotive Service. Recently installed. Elevator.

European Plan. \$1.50 to \$2.50 per Day.

Excellent Cafe in Connection. Particularly Desirable for Ladies—Being on Petit-Paris Lane—the Center of the Shopping District.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

Hotel Somerset

BOSTON, MASS.

Located on Commonwealth Av. joining the famous Fenway Park

European Plan: 300 rooms with bath and en-suites.

The Hotel is especially adapted for receptions, weddings, dances and all public functions.

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

Hotel Puritan

390 Commonwealth Avenue

A Distinctive Boston House

The booklet of this exceptionally homelike, attractive house has a guide to Boston and its historic vicinity. Write to me, of any way in which I may serve you.

C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

The Cliff House

Winthrop Highlands

Half hour from Boston. Attractive winter rates in effect Labor Day. American plan, rooms single and en suite. Write or phone Winthrop 1851.

Exclusively for Women! HOTEL PRISCILLA

307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

Rates \$2.00 and up per day. Private bath and long distance phone in every room.

WESTERN

Rainier Grand Hotel

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"JULIETTE ET ROMEO"
POPULAR IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France.—Shakespeare recently has been much revived at Paris, but of all his plays that have been given the new version of "Juliette et Romeo" of Andrew Rivoire, which has gone into the repertoire of the Comédie Française, is perhaps the most interesting. It is not a translation of the Shakespearean play, but an adaptation with certain innovations.

A word should be said about the other Shakespearean productions during the past season. "A Winter's Tale" was put on at the artistic little theater in the Quartier Latin known as the Vieux-Colombier. It is chiefly to be noted because of the attempt to revert to old stage tradition and to discard scenery as much as possible. "The play's the thing."

In sharp contrast with the simplicity of this mounting was the gorgeous production of "Antony and Cleopatra" by Madame Ida Rubinstein, which ran only for a few nights at the Opéra. It is understood that Ida Rubinstein is exceedingly rich and that she takes pleasure in starting the theatrical world from time to time. There exist many versions in the French language of "Antony and Cleopatra," but she commissioned still another version for her own use from the pen of one of France's most admirable writers, though he has scarcely made a popular appeal. Andrew Gide. This version is probably the best that has yet been given in France, but its production was marred by the sumptuousness of the scenery and the multiplication of accessories which drew out the performance to an unconscionable length. Ida Rubinstein herself is an actress of great ability, though it is rather her superb presence than her diction that commands attention.

By his transposition of the names of Juliet and Romeo in the Comédie Française production, Mr. Rivoire makes it clear that, although he bases his play upon Shakespeare, he has had no intention of making a mere translation. It is in the last act that he alters the tragedy most considerably. It cannot be said that he is completely happy in his effort. Shakespeare, it will be remembered, is rather expeditious in finishing his play, but Mr. Rivoire has thought proper to extend and complicate the action. The approval of the public is by no means unanimous, although a further opportunity is given for the lovers to converse with each other, and the resulting scene is truly pathetic.

Madame Piérat, who has certainly become one of the most notable actresses at the Maison de Molière, acts so naturally that at one point the enthusiasm is immense. The performance has added to the already high reputation that Madame Piérat enjoys. It must be confessed that the veteran Mr. Albert Lambert is miscast for the part of the youthful Romeo. A little less experience and a little more spontaneity would have improved the production.

John Hervé as Tybalt deserves a word of praise. In the duel scene his acting was admirable. It was Paul Mounet, the brother of the still more famous Mounet-Sully, who achieved the greatest honors apart from the two principal figures. He was the Friar Laurent, and he displayed a simplicity, a bonhomie, that are characteristic of him in his best parts.

The translation of Shakespeare into French always offers many difficulties. It should indeed be rather a transposition, and Mr. Rivoire has had the right idea. One might so further say that to bring back the original color of the balcony scene, for example, which is in danger of becoming hackneyed and familiar, it might be with advantage entirely recast. Perhaps the critic who declares that the best way of translating Shakespeare is to write "Pelléas" is not altogether wrong. Has not Edmund Rostand given us this kind of "translation" in his "Cyrano"?

Mr. Rivoire has put Shakespeare into modern rhymed French verse. The poetry is clever and certainly full of the rich effects of the tongue in which it is written. It is distinguished and brilliant. Undoubtedly Mr. Rivoire must rank among the best of the French dramatists in verse of today. France persists in demanding that a poetic subject shall be poetic in form. In these days of prose the rhyme holds itself in perpetual favor in France, and Mr. Rivoire is a true poet who might well have belonged to the original school of Parnassians. He loves this technique and revels in the Alexandrine.

There can be no doubt that the piece will now permanently figure in the repertoire of the state-endowed theater. In spite of all the criticisms that have been passed upon this house of recent years, it remains incomparably the best theater in France, even though for the present generation it may stick sometimes too closely to tradition. The mounting was in perfect taste.

PLAY ACTORS OF
LONDON TO RESUME

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

LONDON, England.—The unacted dramatists in England have cause for rejoicing at the news that the Play Actors are about to resume their activities, which were suspended during the war. This little association for producing plays was founded some years ago by members of the Actors' Association. It began in a modest way, giving Sunday evening entertainments in the large room at the Ben Greet Academy on Bedford Street, all the actors who took part giving their services. The entertainments were of a mixed character, one bill including a duo-

logue made for the occasion from Anthony Hope's little story, "The Philosopher of the Apple Orchard."

As the membership grew in numbers, the performances were given at theaters, and were distinguished from the productions of other amateur societies by the fact that, as the whole management was in the hands of practical people, the plays were chosen with an eye to their commercial value as well as to their artistic merit. The Play Actors are out to give a chance of a first hearing to new writers whose work, now and later, may be of value from every point of view. London greatly needs some such "shop-windows" as this for the benefit of those authors whose wares are as yet unseen. It is believed that the commencement of this society may fill a real want, since their record in the past contained such notable achievements as the introduction of Harold Chapin to the public, and the first performance of plays by authors as distinguished as Mrs. Elizabeth Baker, George Paston, Harold Brighouse and Miss Cicely Hamilton.

"AN ENEMY OF THE
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," revived at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, evening of September 6, 1920. The cast:

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Bjilling.....James S. Ryan
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Horster.....Harry Hamill
Aslakson.....Robert Lawler

NEW YORK, New York.—By dint of literary and dramatic skill, Ibsen managed to make his play, "An Enemy of the People," something more than a product of his own day and to give it contemporaneity with all time. By putting into its dialogue a rare fervor, by developing its action with unusual rapidity of movement, and by drawing its characters with exceptional clearness of outline, he saved it to a place among the classics. Had he been satisfied with writing in a style ever so little inferior to that which he used, he could hardly have hoped that the piece would survive upon the stage 40 years after its composition. On the contrary, he could have expected for it no better destiny than to lie on the shelves where town clerks' reports, accountants' balance-sheets and other records of passing facts repose.

Considered with reference to its time, early in the eighties, "An Enemy of the People" is a problem play, the concrete matter it discusses being whether a town, the drainage of which is bad, should immediately be made fit for its citizens to live in by the laying of new pipes, or whether, in view of the danger to the town's reputation and the expense to the taxpayers, the trouble might not as well be ignored for an indefinite period. Today the piece is in no sense of the phrase a problem play, because it contains no significant problem. A vote for an issue of municipal bonds would settle in a minute the question which Dr. Stockmann brings up so laboriously before his brother, the burgomaster, and which he lays before his fellow-townsmen in the course of his long harangue to them at the shipmaster's house. Again, considered from the standpoint of its date, "An Enemy of the People" is a philosophical play, being a pamphlet written to prove that the individual member of society who possesses an idea is worth more than the "compact majority" which casts ballots but reflects not why it does so. Such a contention as this means nothing now, when the "compact majority," far from rejecting individuals who have ideas, is beating the bushes to find them that it may make them its servants.

Nevertheless, problem or no problem, and philosophy or no philosophy, "An Enemy of the People" remains a great play. Stockmann, with his bluntness of manner, his goodness of heart, his fondness for those who like him, and his tolerance for those who do not, is a charming fellow. Peter, the burgomaster, is another delightful figure, notwithstanding his petulant conservatism, his timorous respectability and his determination to keep the world from advancing except as he is consulted. And then there is the Stockmann family. Now an audience feels its heart warm to the children and Mrs. Stockmann for sticking to the doctor through everything.

A classic play does well in any sort of theater in New York, by any sort of company. Ibsen's piece ought to be given in a smaller auditorium than the Manhattan Opera House, where actors must shout their lines in order to be heard. Moreover it should have thoroughly schooled artists in every rôle, or a performance will sound, as the Manhattan one tended to do on the opening night, more like a reading than an interpretation. But the Stockmann brothers, to say the least, were well impersonated on this occasion. Mr. Whittier, handsome of mien, broad of stature and resonant of speech, made a vital human being of the doctor; while Mr. Temple, oblique of glance, stiff of pose, harsh of voice, thin-lipped, smiling and smug, made as realistic a character of Peter as could be wished.

PUSHKIN

His "Stone Guest" as Acted in Moscow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Moscow correspondent.

An afternoon with Pushkin at the Moscow Theater compounded anticipations in such a measure that even Russian artists might have found it difficult to realize them. Here was the master pen of Russia brought to life on Russia's master stage. And here, too, was drama far removed from the naturalism for which the Art Theater has become best known throughout the world. What would the same players, turning from the minute intimacies of Tchekhoff and Gorky, do with the romance and the poetry of Pushkin?



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor after Stryoff's portrait
Alexander Sergeyevitch Pushkin

Realization safely beyond the bounds of anticipation is good proof that this most interesting of institutional theaters has not reached the limit of its development. Nourishing itself on the imagination of new artists who come up to its ranks from its own Studio Theaters, it is bound to remain fresh and pliable and a force in the theater of Russia and the world. Individual players like Katchaloff and Germanova, who have been most closely associated with the modern Russian realism of the Art Theater, may, as it is said, feel a bit out of place in Pushkin. But new attempts at expression in new paths and new manners will continue to be made and new discoveries will be the result.

"The Stone Guest" was written in 1830. It derives its interest from the treatment rather than from its basic idea, for it is one of the countless versions of the Don Juan story. Pushkin adapted his incidents from existing variants of the legend, keeping it Spanish all the while, and not attempting to Russianize it, but to it he gave the lyric beauty of his own style for the songs, and the keen, swift-moving economy of his dramatic technique for the climaxes of the several scenes. Its air of legendry in more ways than one anticipates the style and content of certain plays by Lord Dunsany, such as "A Night at an Inn" and "The Gods of the Mountains."

"The Stone Guest" is really only a series of brief individual scenes linked together by the character of Don Juan. Pushkin, who knew dramatic technique quite as well as any of the master dramatists, deliberately composed this sketch in this manner. His purpose, evidently, was similar to that of Browning in the British poet's brief dramatic narratives; that is, to cut clean to the heart of a given situation and lay bare by a few swift strokes the feelings and motives of the leading characters.

Benoi's first setting for "The Stone Guest" is in a churchyard near Madrid. Hither comes Don Juan and his servant Leporello, risking capture after his banishment for killing the commander, the husband of Doña Anna. He talks to an unsuspecting monk about his own exploits, and seeing Doña Anna, determines to know her. The second scene brings in a dueling episode between Don Juan and Carlos at the house of Laura, wherein Carlos is defeated.

The next scene is the chapel. Under a monk's robe Don Juan awaits Doña Anna, and when she arrives, he asks permission to come to see her. She agrees indifferently. The moment she is gone he mockingly bids Leporello ask the statue of the Commander to come and stand guard at Doña Anna's door. The faithful servant tries to perform his grotesque task, but thinks he sees the statue move. Making fun of him, Don Juan himself delivers the appeal, but a strange feeling comes over him, too, and they leave hurriedly.

Doña Anna's room is lofty and cold and Spanish gay. The scene shows a corner of the room, with a tapestry over a great door in the right wall and the deep blue of night through a paneled window. Doña Anna in black, with pearls in her black hair, awaits her visitor impatiently. Don Juan scarcely comes, now without his disguise, before heavy, ponderous knocks disturb them, and a distant music pervades the air as of voices and an organ. She tells him he must

go, and he slips silently behind the tapestry. In a moment he gives a cry and draws back the hangings to reveal the stone statue of the Commander on guard at the door. As the gray-white figure moves slowly forward, Don Juan asks what it is doing here, and it answers: "You summoned me, and I came!" Brave to the last, the knight approaches the ghostly visitor and takes it by the hand, only to cry out in despair as the statue drags him off to his punishment.

Katchaloff and Germanova of the veteran ranks of the Art Theater play the leading rôles of Don Juan and Doña Anna in "The Stone Guest." There is a fine, romantic curve in both characterizations, with a dignity and

festival week of the Gaelic League, were something different. They were: "A Chéad Bhean" ("His First Wife") and "Na Gaiscídh" ("The Heroes") by Padraig 6 Conaire, "Cluiche Cártaí" ("A Game of Cards") and "An Spaothaire" ("The Boaster") by Piaras Béaslai, "An Naomh ar Iarraidh" ("The Lost Saint") by An Craibhinn Aobhinn (Dr. Douglas Hyde) and also his "Casadh an Stúgáin" ("The Twisting of the Rope"), "Cu Roi" by Seelitz, the president of the Gaelic League, and two children's plays.

Tragedy and comedy, heroic drama and symbolic play were represented in this week's drama, and all were acted in Gaelic. Heroes of ancient Ireland trod the stage and recalled the days of myth and legend in stirring mode. The play which aroused most enthusiasm was "The Twisting of the Rope" by Douglas Hyde. This play tells of the discomfiture of a wandering Connacht poet who has entered the house of Oona the betrothed of Sheamus. The company wish to put him out of the house but fear to arouse his wrath and consequent curse, so they resort to stratagem. Sheamus enters the house with a tale about a mishap in the mail coach. A rope is needed. Who will carry it? Nobody but the Connacht poet! With a flood of picturesque language denouncing the stupidity of all Munster people, he starts showing them how to make the "sugwan" (straw rope) of Connacht. As he walks backward he gradually approaches the door, and in the spinning of the rope, crosses the threshold. With a shout the company rush to the door and bar him out.

"The Heroes," another comedy, was very well acted. The garden scene with its absurd gymnastics, aroused shouts of laughter, while the inexhaustible flow of oratory in which Samal indulged was enjoyed by his fellow-players as much as by the audience.

In "Cu Roi," an historical drama, Cuchullain trod the stage in all the bravery of royal attire, and gave his locks to the shearer with reluctance. In this costume play, the colors and embroideries of old Ireland were faithfully imitated in the dresses of the players. The singing of Blathnaid, the Stately One, was especially beautiful and added much to the enjoyment of the play.

These nine plays of different types entailed much labor in the preparation, but the end justified the work. They were done by members of the Gaelic League branches.

O. P. HEGGIE

On His Role in "Happy Go Lucky"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—It is not at all unusual in these days of good actors and mediocre plays to have one actor carry off the honors of a production. What is unusual is for an actor in a well balanced play to dominate its performance so completely that the story seems negligible and the rest of the cast intruders. That is what O. P. Heggie has done in the part of Samuel Stillbottle in "Happy Go Lucky." The play is agreeable, and the cast competent, but Mr. Heggie stands out from them somewhat as a well-known impersonator of Little Nell used to stand out from her back-drops of portraits of other Dickens' characters. The stuff of the theater quickens under his acute touch. He indulges in theatrical clap-trap, the makeup, and gesture, and vocal range of a low comedian, only with a flair that makes him not comic, but ironic. He holds his audience tensely, making them laugh uproariously only to realize that they are close to tears, and then sends them out of the theater with the feeling that the clown is the hero not only of the play just performed, but of life.

"It looks rather like a success, doesn't it?" Mr. Heggie remarked one evening as he paused at the stage door and glanced at the crowd pressing toward the front entrance of the theater. "I am glad, and partly because it backs up a theory of mine. This is an English play produced by an American stage director, and that is the way it ought to be done. Look at the number of enormously successful English plays that are brought over here and turn out failures. It isn't the fault of the plays or the actors, I believe. I think that the productions merely need to be adapted to the local point of view. I don't mean, of course, that the people of one place are more observant than another, or more responsive. Nothing of the sort. It is just that producers in each place know their audiences. Certain points must be stressed, or not, according to their understanding. Most assuredly, I think that productions from abroad should be adapted. They go much better, and they don't lose their distinctive flavor; at least, this one hasn't."

"Stillbottle is like a character out of Dickens," Mr. Heggie remarked in the deliberate, musing way he has of speaking off the stage. "I suppose that is why he is such a joy to play. Did you know that Dickens is still the most widely read writer in America? It's a fact. Liking Dickens isn't a passing fancy; it is born in the hearts of the people."

"Being a stranger to the United States I suppose that I have taken more notice of odd types here than people who have lived among them always. Curious mannerisms interest me particularly. Sometimes through them you can get an understanding of a man's whole outlook on life if you study him long enough. I think I have probably seen counterparts of Stillbottle often."

"When I played the tramp in 'Passers-by' in London, I went down to the docks and stayed for weeks studying types. London didn't know

such people existed; the men I studied were merely shadows to them. Stillbottle, of course, is quite different, but in his way I suppose that he is as unfamiliar to some people here as the tramp was to most people in London."

Since Mr. Heggie came to this country about six years ago, one word in the critics' vocabulary has been overworked. That word is—sterling. From the days of "Androcles and the Lion," and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife" through his appearance in Chesterton's "Magic," and up to the season just past when he played in "Sophie" and "Footloose," only that word has seemed adequate to describe his characterizations.

"I have tried always," Mr. Heggie explained, "to make my characters lifelike. Nothing is done on the stage that hasn't happened untold times in real life. It is up to the actor to put the semblance of reality into all that he is called on to do. It may be clowning, but no matter what it is, it isn't half what he has seen people do in real life if he has been observant."

"Sometimes I dislike to stop playing a part. Revivals aren't common in America, are they? Still, I think that 'Androcles' might be revived successfully. Other people have proposed it, and I have passed the idea on to producers, but they had other plans for me. One of the reviews of this play has had a big effect on the opportunities open to me in the near future. When I read it, it seemed as though the reviewer had found in my work all the qualities I had always striven for. It touched me deeply, and apparently convinced managers that they wanted more of my sort of work, for some pleasant plans are being made for me, when I am through with Stillbottle."

"ON OUR SELECTION,"
AUSTRALIAN PLAY

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent.

"On Our Selection," Australian "farce-drama," in four acts by Steele Rudd, presented at the Lyric Theater, London, on August 24, 1920. The cast:

Dad Rudd.....Bert Bailey
Mum Rudd.....Constance Medwyn
Dave.....George Belmore
Joe.....Donald Searle
Kate.....Eva Guildford
Maureen.....Maureen Dillon
Uncle Rudd.....Graham Pockett
Sandy.....Matthew Boulton
John Carey.....Fred Constable
Jim Carey.....C. Douglas Cox
Maloney.....Alex Alves
The Rev. Mr. Macpherson.....Arthur Laurence

Cranky Jack.....J. Scott Leighton
Billy Beary.....Charles Sims
Mrs. White.....Celia Gordon
Lily White.....Ruby Loneraine

LONDON, England.—Enthusiasm is always refreshing and the enthusiasm of the audience at the Lyric Theater, on the first presentation in London of a typical Australian play was undoubted. "On Our Selection" is a clean, fresh, unsophisticated "farce-drama," telling of the struggles of the Bush-Pioneers, the misery wrought by long-continued drought and the subsequent prosperity after the rain-fall. If some of its incidents are melodramatic, so, it must be remembered, was the story on which "Potash and Perlmutter" was based. Yet the Jewish "farce-drama" proved a great success, because of the humanity and loveliness of its types, and in the same way, the delicious blend of irritability and good-nature, of crass unreasonableness with sterling worth which go to make such a man of Dad Rudd make the Australian play a human document whatever crudities may cling about the plot.

Dad Rudd has brought up four children in the Australian bush, and times have been hard. Three of these four are now of marriageable age, and when love comes in at the window peace flies out at the door. Many and various are the vicissitudes of the three pairs of lovers who alternately irritate and enchant "old Dad."

The little scene in which Dave Rudd tries to propose to Lily White and is so constantly interrupted by other members of his family, all eager to know how the courting is going on, might well have been told in verse by James Russell Lowell. In the end, Dad comes to the rescue and sits

down to guard the door, but Dave is too shy to propose with his dad in the room and has to finish his love-making by means of conversation long-edges.

With such simple humors as the whole play graced, and one comes away with a grateful feeling of having made the acquaintance of a group of new friends of whom one would like to hear more. Dad and his family might well become the subject of a group of plays, even as "Potash and Perlmutter" have done. "On Our Selection" is essentially unsophisticated, reminding one in that respect of the old favorite, "My Sweetheart." But there is a charm about unpretentiousness which should appeal to all right-minded people, and much of the dialogue has a spontaneous wit similar to that to be found in some Irish plays; not only of Synge or Yeats, but those written by less urban Irishmen. It is the character drawing and the homely, breezy atmosphere of the play which give it its value.

Of the acting, it is pleasant to speak in unqualified praise, and it is interesting to note that though the play is in some ways crude, the actors, one and all, show a sense of the stage which leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of refinement. This seems another example of the fact that literary talent depends on years of cultivation before it can develop a sustained technique, but the instinct of acting is inherent in man and practice quickly makes perfect. Actors of standing, even, might have been forgiven had they yielded to the temptation to melodrama offered by certain lines in this play; but the Australian company played naturally and spontaneously, without forcing the note.

Mr. Bert Bailey himself gives a magnificent performance of Dad Rudd and one feels that here is the man himself. He is equal to all Dad's changes of mood, and succeeds in convincing the audience of Dad's indomitable spirit without stooping to any of the usual stage tricks. Mr. J. Scott Leighton as Cranky Jack sustains the same note of restrained power, getting humor, pathos and menace with uniform quiet conviction, and never underlining the eccentricities of his part.

Mr. George Belmore as Dave, Mr. Graham Pockett as Uncle Rudd, Mr. Matthew Boulton as Sandy and Mr. Alec Alves as the Irishman Maloney all show the same nice appreciation of theatrical balance. Miss Maureen Dillon as Sarah showed herself the possessor of an unusually original sense of character and fun. From first to last she handled with ease the difficult rôle of the awkward "flapper" persistently absorbed in her own love affairs. She should go far. In fact, the whole cast was more than adequate.

A revival of Shakespeare's two historical plays, "King Henry the Fourth," parts 1 and 2, is announced by the Greek Theater, Berkeley, California, during September and October. Part 1 will be played Saturday night, September 18, and Part 2, Saturday, October 3. The productions will be directed by Samuel J. Hume, director of the Greek Theater. The rôle of Falstaff will be played by Gilmore Brown, managing director of the Pasadena Community Theater.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Novel as a Pocket-Stage

It may fairly be claimed that humanity has, within the past hundred years, found a way of carrying a theatre in its pocket; and so long as humanity remains what it is, it will delight in taking out its pocket-stage and watching the antics of the actors, who are so like itself and yet so much more interesting. Perhaps that is, after all, the best answer to the question, "What is a novel?" It is, or ought to be, a pocket-stage. Scenery, light, shade, the actors themselves, are made of words, and nothing but words, more or less cleverly put together. A play is good in proportion as it represents the more dramatic, passionate, romantic, or humorous sides of real life. A novel is excellent according to the degree in which it produces the illusions of a good play—but it must not be forgotten that the play is the thing, and that illusion is eminently necessary to success.

Every writer who has succeeded has his own methods of creating such illusions. Some of us are found out, and some of us are not; but we all do the same thing in one way or another, consciously or unconsciously. The tricks of the art are without number, simple or elaborate, easily learned or hard to imitate, and many of us consider that we have a monopoly of certain tricks we call our own.

The means, all subservient to language, are many, but the object is always one: to make the reader realize as far as possible the writer's conception of his story.

That word "realize" has a greater value and a wider application upon the question which I am endeavouring to treat so briefly than in ordinary conversation. To realize means to make real from one's own standpoint, to see as vividly through the imagination what is partially imaginary as what is altogether imagined; in other words, to call up an image as coincident with the representation of fact as truth itself. Of course, in a printed book, the author has no means to attain this end excepting language, and upon the terms of language employed must depend a very large part of his success. Language is the tool with which he makes his weapons, and these in their turn may vary in manufacture and temper according to his requirements. The most powerful weapon of all is what is most commonly called truth to nature. Goethe said of his "Wilhelm Meister," "there is nothing in it which I have not lived and nothing exactly as I lived it"; yet most people would call "Wilhelm Meister" a fantastic book.—F. Marion Crawford, in "The Novel."

Promptness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
PROMPTNESS is a quality on which the world sets a high value. Promptness in fulfilling orders, in arriving at work, and in meeting obligations, are demands of the business world. Steadily the world has sought, in its inventions and its works, to eliminate distance, and thus secure a higher degree of promptness in the communication and travel of its people.

Now this material promptness is often motivated by the desire for personal advancement. Often, however, it is just the evidence in human affairs of that true honesty which is ever-present in man because God, the source of all things, is never absent anywhere. But however manifested, promptness in itself is good, and the man in search of true advancement will desire it, study it, possess it.

He who perceives that the only real advance for men is the advance toward Mind, Principle, God, and that the secret of this advance is found in the Scriptures, and further revealed and explained by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, will search the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy for the way toward promptness.

Preliminary to his search, the individual studies the derivation of the word prompt, from the Latin *promere*, to bring forth (to light), and Webster's definition of the word as "Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; . . . responding instantly; immediate." Pondering the bringing to light of that which already is, he recalls the rare instance of promptness in the so-called lightning calculator, who immediately gives the correct answer to a propounded mathematical problem. He reflects on how, without lapse of time, the thought is in Europe, or Alaska; on how, having in mind this or that page of a book, one's thought turns promptly and unerringly to it. The thinking man knows that for such promptness there must be a law, the understanding of which would make such incidents the constant, not the unusual experience of man.

Seeking the law, he reads how "He spoke, and it was done; he commanded, and it stood fast." And he reads of Jesus' promptness in all his works. There was the man "which had an infirmity thirty and eight years," to whom the Master said, "Rise, take up thy bed, and walk." And immediately the man was made whole and took up his bed, and walked. And there was that perfect accord with Spirit when the disciples received Jesus into the ship, and "immediately the ship was at the land whither they went." Greater promptness than this one cannot conceive. No hesitation, no delay, no lapse of time, effect instant with right thought. And Jesus said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also."

Seeking the key to these works, one reads in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." (Page 313.) And on page 314, "Thus he found the eternal Ego, and proved that he and the Father were inseparable as God and His reflection or spiritual man. Our Master gained the solution of being, demonstrating the existence of but one Mind without a second or equal."

Since there is only the one Mind, the I AM, man, the image of Mind, cannot be other than promptly and spontaneously active, for he *now* knows by reflection what God knows. He is prompt not because the truth that God knows comes to pass only in the course of time. It is. Truth is expressed. Then the metaphysician, who accepts God, Mind, as All, and matter as necessarily non-existent, sees why the action must be instant with the thought. If the thought is the substance of the action, and never begins nor ends, but is everpresent here, with God, of course the ship must be "at the land whither they went." Promptness is of the very essence of action. It is a proof of the presence of God, whose promise of promptness reads, "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

This divine immediacy a man must see as his goal. Having this aim, he sees that he lessens the distance between himself and his goal as he becomes more absolutely prompt in all his work. He knows that he cannot accept as valid any arguments that would justify hesitation, that would put off a task from hour to hour, or from day to day, that would excuse tardiness or indolence. So he recognizes the importance of instant decisions, instant performance of tasks in their due manner, instant execution of right intentions. He sees the primary importance of promptness in right thinking, the necessity of immediately replacing all false suggestions of discord, evil, and sloth, with the truth of God's presence and present grace reflected in His idea. And because he knows that when God said, "Let there be light," there was light, he becomes more prompt in expression, in the testimony of the single power of Principle, or Mind. His language becomes more spontaneous and inspired with the promptness promised by Jesus to his disciples, when he said to them, "Settle it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer: for I will give you a mouth and wisdom, which all your adversaries shall not be able to gainsay nor resist."

Hence, in the light of Christian Science, man must be prompt because

Truth is prompt. True promptness is action instantaneous with thought, or pure unselfed understanding of Mind's will, which is the only activity there is. It means that one must truly be "absent from the body," and "present with the Lord." Since His presence is the only presence there is, a man cannot fail in this manifestation of "God with us." Promptness is being absolutely on time, it is the divine rhythm in which the true man moves. So Jesus' healing work was instantaneous, and so Mrs. Eddy writes on page 125 of Science and Health: of the time when, "The astronomer will no longer look up to the stars,—he will look out from them upon the universe; and the florist will find his flower before its seed."

Corso Garibaldi, has little traffic; most of the shops close shortly after nightfall, and then there is no sound of wheels; all would be perfectly still but for the occasional cry of lads who sell newspapers. Indeed, the town is strangely quiet, considering its size and aspect of importance; one has to search for a restaurant, and I doubt if more than one café exists. At my hotel the dining-room was a public "trattoria" opening upon the street, but only two or three military men—the eternal officers—made use of it, and I felt a less cheery social atmosphere than at Taranto or at Catanzaro. . . . I found myself in front of the Cathedral. As a structure it makes small appeal, dating only from the seventeenth century, and heavily re-

The Pigeon Legions

The multitudes of wild pigeons in our woods are astonishing. Indeed, after having viewed them so often, and under so many circumstances, I even now feel inclined to pause, and assure myself that what I am going to relate is fact. Yet I have seen it all, and that, too, in the company of persons who, like myself, were struck with amazement.

In the autumn of 1913 I left my house at Henderson, on the banks of the Ohio, on my way to Louisville. In passing over the Barrens, a few miles beyond Hardensburg, I observed the pigeons flying from north-east to southwest, in greater numbers

did not go up the steps to the throne well—caught her foot and stumbled against the edge of the footstool, which was too high. She did not seat herself in a decided, queenlike manner, and after sitting down pattered too much with her drapery, arranging her petticoats. That footstool was much too high! Her knees were cramped up, and her figure shortened as she sat, and her drapery did not come to the edge of the stool: as my neighbor, Miss Fitzhugh, whispered, "Bad effect." However, and nevertheless, the better half of her looked perfectly ladylike and queenlike; her head finely shaped, and well held on her shoulders with her likeness of a kingly crown, that diadem of diamonds. Beautifully fair the

A Glimpse of Tolstoi

It was at Yasnaya Polyana that I saw him again. It was an overcast, autumn day with a drizzle of rain, and he put on a heavy overcoat and high leather boots and took me for a walk in the birch wood. He jumped the ditches and pools like a boy, shook the rain-drops off the branches, and gave me a superb account of how Fet had explained Schopenhauer to him in this wood. He stroked the damp, satin trunks of the birches lovingly with his hand and said: "Lately I read a poem—"

The mushrooms are gone, but in the hollows
Is the heavy smell of mushroom dampness. . . .
Very good, very true."

Suddenly a hare got up under our feet. Leo Nicolayevitch started up excited, his face lit up, and he whooped. . . . Then, looking at me with a curious little smile, he broke into a sensible, human laugh. He was wonderfully charming at that moment.

Once in telling him about Tiflis, I mentioned the name of V. V. Flerovskiy-Bervi. "Did you know him?" Leo Nicolayevitch asked, with interest. "Tell me, what he is like?"

I told him about Flerovskiy: tall, long-bearded, thin, with very large eyes; how he used to wear a long sail-cloth blouse, and how, armed with a bundle of rice, . . . tied in his belt, and an enormous linen umbrella, he wandered with me on the mountain paths of Trans-Caucasia; . . . I stopped.

"Never mind," he said, "go on, go on. It's pleasure at hearing about a good man. I imagined him just like that, unique. Of all the radicals he is the most mature and clever; in his 'Alphabet' he proves conclusively that all our civilization is barbarian, that culture is the work of the peaceful and weak, not the strong nations, and that the struggle for existence is a lying invention by which it is sought to justify evil. You, of course, don't agree with this? But Daudet agrees, you know, you remember his Paul Astier?"

"But how would you reconcile Flerovskiy's theory, say, with the part played by the Normans in the history of Europe?"

"The Normans? That's another thing."

If he did not want to answer, he would always say, "That's another thing."—From "Reminiscences of Leo Nicolayevitch Tolstoi," by Maxim Gorky.

The Sun in Western Skies

Behold him setting in his western skies,
The shadows lengthening as the vapors rise.

—J. Dryden.



The Old Rhine, Leyden, Holland, from an old print

Holland

A land of straight canals, of quaint old towns,
Fat cows, fine horses roaming level leas;
Of poplar-bordered roads, of dykes and downs
A land of windmills and of wooden shoes,
Stork-trodden marshes, meadows white with sheep.

—Walter Malone.

We Came to Rhegium

By its natural situation Reggio is marked for an unquiet history. It was a gateway of Magna Graecia; it lay straight in the track of conquering Rome when she moved towards Sicily; it offered points of strategic importance to every invader or defender of the peninsula throughout the medieval wars. Goth and Saracen, Norman, Teuton and Turk, seized, pillaged, and abandoned, each in turn, this stronghold overlooking the narrow sea. Of Rhegium little is discernible above ground; of the ages that followed scarce anything remains but the Norman fortress, so shaken . . . that huge gaps show where its rent wall sank to a lower level upon the hillsides.

At first, one has eyes and thoughts for nothing but the landscape. From the terrace road along the shore, via Plutino, beauties and glories indescribable lie before one at every turn of the head. Aspromonte, with its forests and crags; the shining straits, sail-dotted, opening to a sea-horizon north and south; and on the other side, the mountain-island, crowned with snow. Hours long I stood and walked here, marvelling delightedly at all I saw, but in the end ever fixing my gaze on Sicily. Clouds passed across the blue sky, and their shadows upon the Sicilian panorama made ceaseless change of hue and outline. At early morning I saw the crest of Etna glistening as the first sun-ray smote upon its white ridges; at fall of day, the summit hidden by heavy clouds, and western beams darting from behind the mountain, those far, cold heights glistened with a hue of palest emerald, seeming but a vision of the sunset heaven. Night transformed but did not all conceal. Yonder, a few miles away, shone the harbor and the streets of Messina, and many a gleaming point along the island coast, strand-touching or high above, signalled the homes of men. Calm, warm, and clear, this first night at Reggio; I could not turn away from the siren-voice of the waves; hearing scarce a footstep but my own, I paced hither and thither by the sea-wall, alone with memories.

The rebuilding of Reggio has made it clean and sweet; its air is blended from that of mountain and sea, ever renewed, delicate and inspiring. But, apart from the harbor, one notes few signs of activity; the one long street,

stored in times more recent; but the first sight of the facade is strangely stirring. For across the whole front, in great letters which one who runs may read, is carved a line from the Acts of the Apostles:

"Circumlegentes devenimus Rhegium." "We fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium." Paul was on his voyage from Caesarea to Rome, and here his ship touched, here at the haven beneath Aspromonte. The fact is familiar enough, but, occupied as I was with other thoughts, it had not yet occurred to me; the most pious pilgrim of an earlier day could not have felt himself more strongly arrested than when I caught sight of these words. Were I to inhabit Reggio, I should never pass the Cathedral without stopping to read and think; the carving would never lose its power over my imagination. It unites for me two elements of moving interest: a vivid fact from the ancient world, recorded in the music of the ancient tongue. . . .

It was Sunday, which at Reggio is a day of market. Crowds of country-folk had come into the town with the produce of field and garden; all the open spaces were occupied with temporary stalls; at hand stood innumerable donkeys, tethered till business should be over. The produce exhibited was of very fine quality, especially the vegetables; I noticed cauliflower measuring more than a foot across the white. Of costume there was little to be observed—though the long soft cap worn by most of the men, hanging bag-like over one ear almost to the shoulder, is picturesque. The female water-carriers, a long, slim cast resting lengthwise upon their padded heads, hold attention as they go to and from the fountains. Good-looking people, grave of manner, and doing their business without noise. It was my last sight of the Calabrian hillsman; to the end they held my interest and my respect.—From "By the Ionian Sea," by George Gissing.

Queen Victoria Opens Parliament
1844
More and more scarlet-ermined dignitaries and nobles swarmed into the hall, and then, in at the scarlet door, came, with white ribbon shoulder-knots and streamers flying in all directions, a broad scarlet, five-ermined figure, with high, bald forehead, facetious face, and jovial, hail-fellow-well-met countenance, princely withal, H. R. H., the Duke of Cambridge, and the sideling peers benches stretched their fair hands, and he his ungloved royal hand hastily here and there and everywhere, and chattering so loud and long, that even the remote gallery could hear the "Ha, ha, ha!" which followed ever and anon; and we blessed ourselves, and thought we should never hear the Queen; but I was told he would be silent when the Queen came, and so it proved. The guns were heard: once, twice, and at the second all were silent: even His Royal Highness of Cambridge ceased to rustle and flutter, and stood nobly still.

The wind was westerly but still. The sky a high fair-weather cloud. Like meadows ridge- and - furrow ploughed, Just glinting sun but scarcely moving. . . .
Catskins were out; the day seemed tense
It was so still. At every fence
Cow-parsley pushed its thin green fern.
White-violet leaves showed at the burn.

—John Masefield.

The Civilization of Cities
To understand the civilization of cities, we must look at the rural population from which they draw their life.—John Jay Chapman.

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A Color in Japan

Between the cedarn balcony pillars I could see the course of the pretty gray town following the shore-sweep, and yellow, lazy junks asleep at anchor,—and the opening of the bay between the enormous green cliffs,—and beyond it the blaze of summer to the horizon. In that horizon there were mountain shapes faint as old memories. And all things but the gray town, and the yellow junks, and the green cliffs were blue.—From "Out of the East," by Lafcadio Hearn.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A. TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1920

EDITORIALS

Prohibition Not a Trick

SINCE the prohibition question is bound to figure largely in the congressional elections in the United States this fall, we shall probably hear more frequently than ever those statements, that have been going the rounds for many months past, to the effect that prohibition was "put over" upon the people of the United States, without any expression of their will in the matter. "I've never had a chance to vote on this national prohibition question: have you?" asks a man who happens to sit beside you in a railroad train, or a club, or wherever people enter upon chance conversations. Perhaps he says further that, as for him, he believes in prohibition, but he does want a chance to say his say about it. He does not believe in having even a great reform measure jammed down upon him whether he will or no. And this man, talking as if he really believed that prohibition in the United States was imposed upon the country in some irregular and unwarranted manner, is typical of many.

Of course, prohibition was nothing of the sort. If any individual believes that prohibition has been imposed irregularly and unwarrantedly, he is laboring under a delusion. He can easily satisfy himself of the essential falsity of his position by taking the trouble to study the facts. It is true that there has been no national referendum, whereby the voters of the whole country have expressed their individual will specifically in regard to prohibition. Yet prohibition has been written into the law of the land by a process regularly prescribed and approved by the people of the United States. That process is the process of amending the federal Constitution. And the method of it, as prescribed in the Constitution itself, has been scrupulously adhered to. Moreover, the Supreme Court of the country has expressed its opinion that a state's ratification of a constitutional amendment cannot be made contingent upon a referendum, for the reason that such a referendum is not a part of the amending process as set forth in the fundamental law. In 1914 the House of Representatives passed a constitutional amendment to make the entire nation dry, but the vote in favor was not the necessary two-thirds majority. Growing sentiment in favor of prohibition, however, was noticeable, and after war-time requirements had been met by a temporary dry law, the United States Senate passed the Shepard resolution, favoring the federal prohibition amendment and providing that it should be submitted to the legislatures of the various states. The vote here was 65 to 20. Later the House of Representatives adopted the same resolution by a vote of 282 to 128. Thus the Congress, acting as the Constitution requires, opened the way for state action to indorse the national dry law. Everybody now remembers with what practical unanimity the states, one by one, took up the question and voted for the amendment. Even more than 36 states, the number constitutionally necessary, took affirmative action on this great question. Proclamation thereafter by the acting Secretary of State established the prohibition amendment as a part of the Constitution, and therefore of the fundamental and organic law of the land.

Yet, after all, prohibition was really the result of a great movement, which began in the country long before the constitutional amendment made the country dry. There was the dry law in the State of Maine, effective there in 1851 and later written into the state Constitution. In the early eighties, several states of the middle west showed a tendency to adopt the dry regime, Kansas being the only one that stood fast, from that time onward, for prohibition. Soon after the opening of the present century, the country was surprised to find the southern states determining upon a prohibition policy, and their example was followed quite generally in the Pacific northwest. The usual experience in these states was that a great body of public opinion, at first opposing the prohibition law because of the feeling that it was not practicable, invariably was overturned by actual experience with the law. The states that experimented with it discovered that it could be enforced, and that where it was enforced it proved itself of immediate and practical benefit to the public. This experience of the individual states is being repeated on a much grander scale in the case of the whole country, and loud assertions to the effect that the people have had no chance to express their will in the matter are little better than conscious or involuntary propaganda for the liquor interests. If such assertions can be heard on every street corner, that does not by any means prove that the legal status of prohibition is being doubted by the majority opinion of law-abiding citizens.

Mr. Ghandi's Advice

ON MORE than one occasion in the past British and Anglo-Indian statesmen have felt themselves bound to pay tribute to the sincerity and discernment of Mr. Ghandi, the well-known Hindu leader in India. Mr. Ghandi undoubtedly knows India as only an educated Indian can know it, and he has frequently used this knowledge notably in the best interests of the country as a whole. Within the last few months, however, or ever since he constituted himself a champion of the Turk, Mr. Ghandi's advice to his very large following has been steadily losing not only in wisdom, but in coherence. Viewed in all its bearings and consequences, if followed, it must be even accounted fantastic. Mr. Ghandi demands a revision of the Turkish peace treaty, the terms of which he declares have given the Muhammadans of India "a shock from which it will be difficult for them to recover." He insists that the terms imposed on Turkey are "a violation of ministerial pledges and a complete disregard of Muhammadan sentiment," and he declares his intention of "standing by his Muhammadan brothers in their hour of trial," for their cause, in his opinion, is just.

Mr. Ghandi, however, is by no means content with thus expounding his views. He evidently aims at compelling the Government of India to see the question as he

sees it, and, to this end, has "decreed a boycott of the Reformed Councils." Muhammadans and Hindus alike are urged to take no part in the forthcoming elections, and to maintain this attitude of non-participation until they secure revision of the Turkish treaty. As the only apparent result of the adoption of such a policy would be to exclude the extremist entirely from participation in public life for several years to come, it is hard to see how Mr. Ghandi can expect, by these means, to obtain the desired result.

It is to be imagined, however, that Mr. Ghandi has no intention of leaving the matter here. For some time past, he has been preaching non-participation as the sovereign solution for all problems, and already the Ghandi "hartal" is becoming all too well known in the industrial life of India. Under this system, every one is called upon to cease work and to remain idle for a certain time, sometimes only a day, frequently much longer. The only result of such action, so far, has been to cause a considerable loss to the working peoples and very great hardship to the many who are sometimes induced to give up their employment altogether. Thus, the latest development of the present non-participation movement is to call upon all Muhammadans, who hold any form of employment under the government, to resign their posts.

When Mr. Ghandi, with great force and persuasiveness, was urging clemency toward the rank and file of those Indians imprisoned for sedition and rebellion after the Punjab outbreaks of last year he declared, very justly, that those men and boys had, for the most part, been simply led astray "by some educated and clever man or men." What must be said of Mr. Ghandi's present course of action? No one who knows anything about Mr. Ghandi's record would be inclined to doubt his sincerity. Nevertheless, there is much point in the advice, given to his people recently by the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, that they should not play into the hands of "self-seekers and name-hunters and of those who are anxious to win applause."

Campaign Funds

THE impartial observer, the "innocent bystander," who has frequently had thrust before him, in one guise or another, the propaganda put forth by the publicity agents of various occupations, perhaps finds himself similarly beset as he seeks to keep in touch with the political news of the United States at the present moment. The tactics of rival propagandists often appear to be to carry on, in the methods peculiar to the craft, a campaign designed to arouse public interest by appealing to popular prejudice.

Even the unsophisticated, on such occasions, may suspect that those of the "profession" who thus seek to divert the attention of the public from what, to them, must seem to be a consideration of the facts in the case, are actuated by ulterior, if not actually sinister motives. Why not deal in admitted actualities? This identical query may well present itself to millions of voters, men and women, in the United States today. At the moment, much is being said concerning the size of political campaign funds. The effort is being made to substantiate charges that those on one side of the national campaign now in progress have planned to accumulate and spend vast sums, presumably in an effort to corrupt the electorate. It cannot be said that the reiteration of these charges and their investigation are more distasteful or embarrassing to one side than to the other. No misdemeanor has been charged, so far as known, and no penalizing process of the law has been invoked. Still there is an apparent effort to fill the columns of partisan newspapers with detailed charges and countercharges, while political spellbinders echo accusations and denials from coast to coast and from Lakes to Gulf.

In the meantime, an inquisitive observer may ask: What of the real issues of the campaign? Have all these been already settled to the satisfaction even of those who made them appear so important and so engrossing in pre-convention days? The people had been led to expect that they would be given the opportunity of learning much that should fit them to vote intelligently, perhaps, on the League of Nations issue, or, possibly, be told plainly and unequivocally how the candidates stood on the matter of enforcement of prohibition. In eight weeks, or thereabouts, the people of the United States will go to the polls to make the decision. Of these electors many millions are women who will cast their first vote. It cannot be gainsaid that the decision is important. It is true, perhaps, that those who hold the balance of voting strength are even now undecided as to the individual verdict to be rendered. The fair inference is that not many of those who are undecided are apprehensive that the use of campaign funds, no matter how profligate, would corrupt their judgment or influence them unduly. They would, no doubt, much prefer that those who seem, unthinkingly or premeditatedly, to have avoided a full and free discussion of the real issues of the campaign, should "carry on" along the lines originally mapped out. This campaign, perhaps more than any that has preceded it in recent times, should be one of education, rather than one of recrimination.

Forest Conservation in Quebec

THE three days' conference held recently in Grandmère, Quebec, and attended by foresters from all parts of Canada, can hardly fail to be productive of excellent results, especially as far as Quebec is concerned. Quebec is in a peculiarly favorable position as regards her immense forest industry. For the forests of the Province comprise some 45,000,000 acres under license, and some 75,000,000 acres of land still free of license and the property of the Crown. This latter vast territory is practically virgin forest; whilst as to the land already licensed, although something like 1,000,000,000 feet of timber have already been cut from it, it is calculated that four or five times more than this amount can be removed from the same lands without unduly exploiting them and thus endangering the future supply.

Thus, with well-nigh boundless forest resources, Quebec has at her disposal the accumulated lessons of other countries in regard to forest management and

conservation, lessons which these countries have generally bought in the very expensive school of experience.

The meeting the other day at Grandmère went to show that Quebec is determined to grapple with the question with the utmost energy. One of the most important facts to be ascertained is, of course, the actual extent of the forest property which is commercially available. To this end the provincial government is undertaking an inventory of the whole forest lands of the Province. Forest posts, it transpired at the meeting, are to be established at Hamilton Bay, Ungava Bay, and James Bay, from which centers foresters will go out and make inventories. The posts, moreover, are to be connected by means of wireless telegraphy, whilst the aeroplane is to be requisitioned for the purpose of making photographic surveys.

Broadly speaking, the forest policy of the Province as laid down at Grandmère by G. C. Piche, chief of the forest service of the government is, first of all, to prevent the forests being wasted or over-exploited, and, secondly, to take full advantage of the opportunity, which so specially offers today, of turning the forest lands into actual wealth. The demand for lumber and wood products of all kinds in many parts of the world is tremendous at the present time. By the vigorous, although farsighted exploitation of this her vast natural asset, Canada in general, but Quebec in particular, can do much toward relieving the so-called wood shortage throughout the world, and also help toward redressing the balance of trade more in Canada's favor than it is at the present time.

One of the most urgent demands of proper forest conservation is, of course, the steady reforestation of the cut lands. Quebec has already made an excellent start in this respect, but, even in Quebec the work done constitutes only a small beginning in comparison with the real needs of the situation. The most successful and efficient work so far, perhaps, has been done by private companies, and in one or two instances, where this work has been carried on for a considerable number of years, the new forests must be now affording ever more practical illustration of what can be done in the way of forest conservation, if modern methods be adopted and faithfully carried out.

The Paris Fortifications

SO PARIS, at last, is to demolish her fortifications! For years these dry moats and earth-covered walls have been threatened with demolition: so often, in fact, that the prospect of destruction has come to be regarded like the proverbial cry of "Wolf!" But there is hardly a shadow of doubt now that an actual order to suppress the outer bulwarks has lain long and patiently in the pigeon-holes of unfinished civic business.

Beethoven, from a room in his high perch on the ramparts of Vienna, used to look down upon the spread of country beyond. Today the district composing that "beyond" is thickly built up and thickly populated. Museums, palaces, churches, and even the City Hall, occupy land outside the former periphery, the motley buildings of the "Vororte" linking and molding into one unbroken whole the villages and their highways which surrounded the walled city like so many satellites. The change was the direct and logical result of the removal of the medieval walls, in response to the demand for civic expansion; and its natural corollary was—Greater Vienna.

When one turns to Paris, some sort of analogy between the two cities is at once apparent. The same desire for expansion has been a moving force with the Parisian from time immemorial, and that expansion has always found expression through one and the same medium: the removal of the city walls. Over and over again has Lutetia broken through and demolished her mural limitations. When the Gallo-Roman settlement was little more than a very circumscribed collection of temple, curia, and forum on the isle of La Cité, the first line of advance was across the waters of the Seine to the spot where stood the Louverie, that royal hunting chateau, set in the midst of a forest infested with wolves, which was destined to become the nucleus of the Louvre of today.

But growing Paris could not rest long with the new limitations. Bourgs and faubourgs would insist upon multiplying or expanding, and the city would feel itself compelled to reach out to them and turn them into quarters. It was Louis VI who, determining to bring all the faubourgs of the early city under the civic agis, built a new wall further afield. It was fortified with towers the exact location of which, save for the still familiar Grand and Petit Châtelet, is today more or less in doubt. What is certain, however, is that the defenses had in time to be replaced by another inclosure of ramparts, larger and finer, built by that Philippe Augustus to whose sensitive olfactory system, so history records, Paris owes her once notorious pavé!

Centuries roll by, and we find Louis XIV erecting, on the line of the present Old or Inner Boulevards, those "bulwarks" which now are marked only by isolated, monumental gates. Once the picturesque outer rim of Paris, they in their turn enjoyed only the usual short-lived triumph. Louis XVI supplanted them with his octroi walls, or Outer Boulevards, a name which, though still retained, has been more or less inappropriate since 1860, thanks to the Boulevards d'Enceinte, or circular military road, which skirts the doomed fortifications. In time another set of outer boulevards will encircle Paris on the line of the present escarpment, and add to the beauty of the city as the Ringstrasse has added to that of the Austrian capital. But the noisy pavé will not be in evidence. For Paris mobs tearing up the granite sets and cobblestones for barricades in the fury of revolution or revolt, Paris mobs hurling them as missiles at whomsoever opposed the mob will, are episodes and examples which the city fathers have decreed shall never again be.

It is not with any touch of satire that one may safely speak of the uselessness of the fortifications, the gift of the "Citizen King." They have long been the butt of Paris wits. Any army could surmount them without the slightest trouble and batter them to pieces. The war of 1870 proved that. Then, again, their inconvenience has been notorious. The neighborhood of the fortifications

has always been an abiding place for the worst prowlers of Paris. The value of the land the now useless bulwarks occupy runs into the millions of francs, and with the military zone, they render useless more than 7,000,000 square meters. They have sent up rents, caused a marked human congestion, and made Paris a place of miniature skyscrapers.

So Paris must expand. And who knows when and where the encircling avenues shall stop! Paris is truly the stone dropped into the lake and the resulting circles that seem to spread into infinitude.

Editorial Notes

AFAIRS across the Rhine and on the Polish frontier do not so completely absorb the attention of France as the prominence given them in the press would lead the average man to conclude. There are other matters to which the Republic is giving serious thought, and of these not the least is the development of colonial trade. In this connection an economic agency of French West Africa was recently created in Paris, the object of which is to put at the disposition of both companies and private individuals information of every nature concerning commerce, industry, agriculture, fishing, mining, and enterprises of all sorts. Viewed broadly, this is a welcome sign, for it is a further indication of France's determination to buckle down to the task of rebuilding her commerce, a task from the fruits of which she hopes to ease the burden that now rests so heavily upon her shoulders.

AT THIS season, when apples are going to waste in the country districts of the United States, but are still priced beyond the reach of the multitudes in the cities, any sensible governmental effort to bring the fruit to those who are eager for it is to be hailed with rejoicing. Such an undertaking appears to be in process of achievement by the department of markets of New York City, which, it is reported, will bring large quantities of apples from the farms and sell them at the rate of five pounds for 25 cents, while the prevailing prices in the city range from two pounds for 15 cents to 10 cents per apple. Aside from what is being done by the city's agency, the situation seems to be one more counting against the present methods of many middlemen, for the producers complain that the speculators and dealers sought to gain control of the bumper crop in New York State, which is noted for its large production of fine apples, at prices alleged to have been less than the cost of the barrels necessary for shipping them. The question of how long farmers will raise fruit without assurance of ability to sell it at a fair price ought to prompt effectual action by and in behalf of the public without further delay.

Now that the season for week-end guests is closing, many hosts and hostesses are doubtless taking inventories for themselves of the qualities that they have found most pleasant in their numerous invited friends. Mr. E. V. Lucas quotes some lines from the Spectator, speaking of "the perfect guest," to the effect that

She answered, by return of post,
The invitation of her host;
She caught the train she said she would,
And changed at junctions as she should;
She brought a small and lightish box,
And keys belonging to the locks.

In any such summary, it seems, the first consideration should be given to positive rather than to negative qualities. The season just closing has seen the development of many laudable traits.

WHAT have been regarded as "purely national sports may become international, if the efforts of those who conduct athletic tours bear fruit. Now it is the Incogniti Cricket Team of England, touring the United States, and hoping thereby to promote the time-honored British game on American soil. Many persons, on both sides of the Atlantic, have remarked on points of similarity between cricket and baseball, not to mention the latter's relationship to British rounders. Certainly cricket entails more running and, consequently, higher scores. Whereas, baseball critics in the United States regard a 1-to-0 score as par excellence, British enthusiasts count that day lost when their favorites' total does not run up into the hundreds.

THE planting of a tree screen is a way of suppressing billboards that has been tried with success on one boulevard in Boston. Directly across the way from a dignified hotel that specializes largely in long-term guests, a huge hoarding was erected some ten years ago. It was built to last twenty-five years, with oak posts and sheet-iron paneling. The hotel proprietor obtained permission from the city to set out in front of the billboard lot a row of good-sized young poplars. Now the proprietor of the billboard has removed his ugly structure to another place, where it will be seen and, in his opinion, do him some good. What a public benefactor is the gentleman who made eight graceful trees to flourish where once a blatant billboard made desolate the view!

ONE argument of those urging nationalization of medicine in the United States has been continually that the government should do as much for its citizens as it does for animals through the Department of Agriculture. The answer to this is that very possibly the government has done altogether too much in the application of serotherapy to animals. In many cases diseases have apparently been spread in this very way. Organizations of farmers would do well to remember this when they are urged to seek further medical supervision of animals by the government.

ONE result of the international conference recently held by the Society of Friends at Oxford, England, is a proposal to found a "new town" where cooperation and association in the service of the community can be put into practice. Of course, the value of the experiment will be proportional to the approximation of the founders to the right idea of service. In any case, the proposal is a remarkable one, and the description of the town as "to be founded in such a spirit and on such a plan as should stir the hearts of all who were seeking for freedom and fellowship" seems to show it in the light of a modern form of the Mayflower pilgrimage.